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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

REPORTS OF HOUSE COMMITTEE ON LOUISIANA.

Passage of Resolutions Denunciatory of the President.

Similar Move Made in the Senate.

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Confirmation of the Governor's Nominations.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 12, 1875.

SENATE.

Mr. Chestnut offered resolutions denouncing General Sheridan's action in Louisiana.

Mr. Strang moved to refer them to the Committee on Federal Relations, which cut off debate. Agreed to.

The Senate confirmed the nominations sent in last week; also, the nominations of Craig Biddle, as Judge of the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas; Henry Van Reed, as Common Pleas Judge in Berks county; Frank Wells, member of the Board of Public Charities, and the following Notaries: Geo. E. Lenkard, Hall Patterson, John Grayson, Jr., Pittsburgh; Thos. Fawner and P. J. Bartleson, Mercer county; M. J. Colman, Venango county; John F. Bentel, Beaver county; also D. P. Jackson, Coroner of Lawrence county, and P. M. Clarke, Prothonotary, &c., of Forest county, until the first Monday of January, 1876.

The following bills were read in place:

Mr. Yerkes—An act to authorize and empower County Commissioners to contract, purchase, use or control bridges erected over rivers, creeks and rivulets, and providing for the abolition of tolls thereon.

Mr. Jones—To authorize the entering of compulsory non-suits.

Mr. Wallace—A supplement to the Act authorizing the formation of partnership associations; authorizing such associations to use a common seal in the execution of deeds, bonds and mortgages, and to acknowledge such instruments by the chairman and treasurer.

Mr. Rutan—A joint resolution providing for an increase of officers in the Senate and House; also fixing the salaries of Judges of the Supreme Court, Judges of the several Judicial districts, and of separate Orphans' Courts; also a supplement to the Act for the taxation of corporations, construing the first proviso to the seventh section to include coal used in the manufacture of coke; also authorizing the town council of incorporated boroughs to vacate streets, lanes and alleys, subject to appeal to the Court of Quarter Sessions.

Mr. Dill—A supplement to an Act to establish an Insurance Department.

Mr. Herr—To provide for the incorporation and regulation of insurance companies.

Mr. Playford—A supplement to an Act to authorize the formation and regulation of railroad companies.

The Speaker announced the standing committees, as follows:

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Constitutional Reform—Messrs. Herr, Strang, Rutan, Winslow, Jones, Wallace, Dill, Playford, Rockwell.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Warfel, Winslow, Yutzy, McNeill, Emerntrout, Albright, Yerkes.

Finance—Messrs. Rutan, Davis, Warfel, Anderson (Crawford), Wallace, Chalfant, Dill.

Judiciary General—Messrs. Strang, Jones, Herr, Watson, Playford, Albright, Yerkes.

Judiciary Local—Messrs. Penrose, Payne, Winslow, Davis, Bechtel, Ermentrout, Stanton.

Banks—Messrs. McKinley, Anderson (Allegheny), Jackson, Crouse, Roebuck, Rowland, Wareaun.

Education—Messrs. Anderson (Allegheny), Warfel, Dunkle, Anderson (Crawford), Chalfant, Yerkes, Clark.

Accounts—Messrs. Lemon (Blair), Yeakle, McMullen, Horter, Coulter, Chestnut, Bussey.

Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. McMullen, Yutzy, Horter, Watson, Wareaun, Shiner, McKibben.

Corporations—Messrs. Cooper, McKinley, Hellman, Alexander, Bechtel, Nagle, Stanton, Mines and Mining—Messrs. Mackey, Payne, McMullen, McNeil, Albright, Coulhan, Shiner.

Public Printing—Messrs. Dunkel, Cooper, Roebuck, Alexander, Chalfant, Wareaun, Yerkes.

Railroads—Messrs. Davis, Warfel, Anderson (Crawford), Lemon (Blair), Lamon (Philadelphia), Dill, Nagle.

Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. McClellan, Roebuck, Crouse, Newmyer, Clark, Chestnut, Bussey.

Canals and Inland Navigation—Messrs. Alexander, Mackey, McNeil, Lamon (Philadelphia), Rowland, Wood, McKibben.

Agriculture—Messrs. Yeakle, McClellan, Lemon, Bladen, Yutzy, Shiner, Chestnut, Bussey.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Hellman, Yutzy, Jackson, Dunkel, Rowland, Clark, McKibben.

Library—Messrs. Jackson, Newmyer, Anderson (Allegheny), Jones, Albright, Bechtel, Clark.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Jones, Watson, Yeakle, Crouse, Chalfant, Rowland, Rockwell.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Horter, Heilman, Maclay, McClellan, Dill, Ermentrout, McKibben.

New Counties and County Seats—Messrs. Payne, McKinley, Davis, Maclay, Bechtel, Stanton, Rockwell.

Compare Bills—Messrs. Roebuck, Anderson (Allegheny), Crouse, Cooper, Rockwell, Colliton, Stanton.

Municipal Affairs—Messrs. Lamon (Philadelphia), Alexander, Horter, McNeil, Ermentrout, Nagle, Wood.

HOUSE.

In the House a resolution was introduced requesting the Speaker to invite the Harrisburg clergy to open the sessions with prayer. Passed.

Several gentlemen, absent last night, recorded their votes on the Louisiana resolutions.

The Governor's Private Secretary presented messages from the Governor in both Houses, in regard to the approval of certain bills of the session of 1874, and certain other acts which had become laws, objections not having been filed, as required by law.

Mr. Gorman, Chairman of the Louisiana Committee, presented a strong partisan report, embodying the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, speaking for her people, do solemnly protest against so heinous an abuse of the power committed to the President; that we protest against it as a precedent which substitutes the will of the Executive and the Federal bayonet for the functions of the Legislature in determining the qualifications of its members, endangering personal liberty and imperiling free government.

Resolved, That we commend the forbearance exercised by those whose rights were so unconstitutionally violated. We assure them of the sympathy felt for them by all who are jealous of the preservation of the principles of civil liberty upon which our Government is founded.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing be forwarded by the Speaker of this House to the President of the United States, the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State and to the Governors of the several States.

Mr. Mitchell, of the same committee, made a minority report, expressing views similar to those in Mr. Wolfe's amendment. The majority report was adopted without further discussion—yeas 105, nays 85.

The House Committees will not be announced until next week.

After one hour's session both Houses adjourned until to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 11, 1875.

The House is holding a session to-night, but is not in a condition to do business. The standing committees have not been made up, and all attempts at legislation must stand still until the machinery is ready. The new Constitution requires that all bills shall be regularly reported and printed before being acted upon, and a regular reference means a reference to some one of the standing committees.

The Speaker of the House finds it no small job to apportion the 201 members of that body among the committees recognized by the rules, so as to satisfy the ambition of his friends. Every member of the majority, of course, wants a first-rate place on the committees, and there are not first-rate places enough for more than a fifth of them. He cannot fully gratify the ambition of those whom he will put foremost, and will, therefore, get no thanks from them, and those who are utterly disappointed—well, they will just hate him. The Speaker's bed, for the present, is not a bed of roses.

The Senate standing committees will be announced to-morrow, and you will get the list by telegraph. There has been less difficulty in making up the list in this end of the capitol, the frame work of last year's committees serving, without much alteration, for this. There will be more or less dissatisfaction with them, as there is every year; but it will amount to very little.

For the fact is that, in the present reduced expense of legislation, the committees are of little account, compared with what they were formerly. The legislation being all general, will be referred mainly to a few leading committees, and there will be no distinction to be won by service on any of them.

There is a more subdued feeling on the material question, so far as outward manifestation goes, than was at first apparent; but I think the feeling has deepened. The hostility to Wallace is much more determined than most people suspect, and only lacks opportunity to show itself. Ridiculous as Buckalow's legal point against Wallace appears to many of those who have examined it, there are those among the Democratic members who are conscientious in holding it, and they are just the men who are most disposed to give their conscience full play, in such a matter as this. They can justify themselves to their party and their constituents in refusing to vote for him, even if nominated by a caucus, upon the ground that he is, in their judgment, constitutionally disqualified. However erroneous their judgment upon this point may seem, it is sincerely entertained, and will commend respect, if they adhere to it.

The demonstration against Wallace has been held back, I am told, by a suspicion on the part of the anti-Wallace men that if they should refuse to vote for him when the ballot is taken in the Legislature, next week, the Republican members will concentrate upon Wallace and elect him. Where this idea originated I cannot tell, but I feel sure it has no foundation in fact. The Republican members will nominate a candidate of their own, and adhere to him. Under no circumstances, will they vote for the caucus nominee of the Democrats, and they will not make a choice between any two Democrats, so long as they have a man of their own to vote for. The Democrats must fight out their own fight, and settle it among themselves, without Republican aid. They need not be afraid of interference from the Republican side. There is not a single Republican member of either House, that I am aware of, who would give the toss of a copper between any two of the Democratic aspirants; and if there is any number of members on the Democratic side who want to show their independence or pluck on the Senatorial question, they may rest assured of a clear field and a fair fight, so far as the Republican members are concerned.

No indications have yet been given as to who the Republican candidate will be; but there is no general a desire to contribute all that is possible toward harmony and conciliation, that it is safe to predict he will be some one acceptable to all and creditable to the party. He will be a representative man, and one of whom all will be proud, if any chance for his success should occur.

That any such chance will occur, I do not believe. If the Democrats are unable to agree, there will be no choice. The Republicans will not decide between them, and the recalcitrant Democrats will not vote for a Republican. A Democrat will be elected, or no one at all. SPECIAL.

An Hour in Wadsworth Atheneum.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Wadsworth Atheneum, at Hartford, Conn., contains a very valuable collection of historical subjects worthy of notice, and, although chiefly connected with the early history of New England, yet as this element is so intermingled as to become identified with the different sections of the entire country, and as one of her distinguished sons has said, "Patriotism, especially in its religious aspect, cannot be confined within the limits of State lines, but is the common property of the nation," then it is presumed that a brief notice of some of these souvenirs of "ye olden time" may be of interest to the readers of the COMMERCIAL. Prominent among these relics of the past, and of special interest to native Staters, is a chair of rude construction from the venerable Charter Oak. Upon one side of the seat, distinctly visible, is the aperture, or hollow, which concealed the famous Charter granted by Charles II. to the Colony of Connecticut, May 30, 1662.

An attempt being made by the British Governor Andras to usurp their rights, this important document was snatched from the proud usurper by the brave Captain Wadsworth, and borne under the friendly shades of an autumnal night, to be securely deposited in the recess which nature so kindly provided in the sturdy oak, fit emblem in its strength of the character of the brave hero of the deed.

For such loyal service it received its title and right to be held in grateful remembrance by all patriotic citizens down to the latest generation. It is most fitting that in its fall it should be borne by loving hands into this memorial hall, together with the precious missive it concealed, and so lovingly guarded the great secret which involved the liberty and rights of unborn generations.

Little recked the wintry winds, as they shrieked through its branches and shook its rugged form, of the secret with which it was pregnant; so it safely rested there until the bright spring time came, when the birds again sung in its branches, and the little joyful May flowers peeped out from their mossy beds in the valleys. Then, as autumn fell to yield, it yielded up its trust unscathed into grateful hands, to the utter discomfiture of their enemies, and with results which may not be computed.

So illustrious a partner in a deed fraught with such consequences, is surely worthy of notice. Let not the visitor to Wadsworth Atheneum fail to avail himself of the friendly embrace of this historical seat, and indulge in the revery it suggests.

Among many other objects of kindred interest occupying a prominent position near the center of the hall, is a large chest, a consecrated relic of the Mayflower. Upon its cover is rudely carved the name of the owner, William Brewster, who was the officiating minister on board the hallowed bark, and occupied the first meeting house erected in New England.

Near this chest is an iron kettle, which was the property of Miles Standish, at whose command, doubtless, it was made to serve an important part in the culinary department of the frugal Pilgrims. These articles were presented to the Atheneum by the descendants of their respective owners. At this anniversary season of the advent of the Pilgrim Fathers to our shores, as well as the advent of another period of time which marks our onward progress, let us pause a moment, and permit these rude, yet eloquent mementoes of the past to form a connecting link, which may serve to carry us back through the long vista of years, with their stupendous results, to a contemplation of their eventful source. Let us invoke a vision of the little Mayflower, as it neared the shores of the new world. For many weary months it had been tossed upon the tempestuous billows, with its precious freight of anguished souls, watching day and night, with conflicting hopes and fears for the desired haven, made sacred by their hallowed tread.

Amid such travail of soul was ushered into being the infant republic. By a like sacrifice it was tenderly nursed through its perilous infancy up to a healthful maturity. What power sustained the weary Pilgrim amid its struggles with the adverse elements of the bleak New England shores? Did the Angel of the Covenant vouchsafe to roll back the misty curtain which veiled the future, and permit him, with prophetic vision, to feast upon the glorious panorama there revealed? Who can tell? Enough for us to know the Covenant was well ordered and sure. Enough for them, that from a higher mount of vision they have scanned the events of the rolling years, and enjoyed the blessed reward of their labors.

The object of this brief review of the past is not the indulgence in a mere sentimental reveiw, but with a view to a higher appreciation of our birthright and its cost, and by contrasting circumstances to excite a grateful veneration for the memory of our forefathers.

How different the circumstances with which we welcome the New Year of 1875, from that of the Pilgrims of 1621, that first New Year which dawned upon them in their wilderness home! How differently that first Week of Prayer was conducted in the little meeting house, that consecrated first work of their hands which served the double purpose of secular and religious services. Nay, not double. They had but one purpose; "And whether they ate or drank, it was for the glory of God." Perchance the venerable object which has served as an inspiration to our imaginative flight, may have served the more substantial purpose of a position from which the devout Pilgrim listened to the words of heavenly inspiration which fell from the lips of its owner.

How different the prayers that ascended from that faith's pure shrine of devotion! Pastor and people, all different, save the infinite, unchangable object of their and our devotions, for whose sake they left all earthly possessions to follow where the Master led, across the trackless deep, to plant upon our shores perpetual institutions for His worship; and they have received the promised reward of the "hundred fold more in this life, and in the world above life everlasting."

The opportunity for conscientious sacrifice, with its reward, has not departed with our fathers; it enters into each life, however humble, and may be none the less a costly or acceptable sacrifice from the absence of the stimulating circumstances which impelled the Pilgrims of 1620 to carry out their convictions of right, under the most adverse influences. If our life sacrifice contains the vital element which was the secret of their success, we shall receive a like reward. Therefore, weary Pilgrims of 1875, faint not; although the vision tarries, hunt for it, for after the "winter of thy discontent" comes the bright spring time, when it shall be unfolded to thy wondering gaze. M. L. T.

A project is under consideration for the political unity of the Eastern Shore peninsula, which now contains fragments of three States, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. A "Peninsula Editorial Union" has already been formed.

In the manufacture or use of fibre paper for the currency, of the many millions of dollars printed only about eighty-nine sheets have been lost or erroneously counted, involving, at the utmost figure, a loss, had they been printed, of only $500 or $600.

SHERIDAN'S REPORT.

THE TRUTH ABOUT LOUISIANA.

All the Acts of the Military as Conservators of the Public Peace and the Preceding Events Described—New Orleans as the General Commanding the Division of Missouri Found it Upon His Entry—Scenes of Bloodshed Only Avoided Through the Promptness of the Federal Movements.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—The following official dispatch was received here late last night, dated—

HEADQ'S MILITARY DIV. OF MISSOURI, NEW ORLEANS, LA., January 8, 1875.

To Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

I have the honor to submit the following brief report of affairs as they occurred here on the organization of the State Legislature of January 4, 1875:

I was not in command of this military department until nine o'clock at night on the 4th inst., but I fully indorsed, and am willing to be held responsible for the acts of the military as conservators of the public peace upon that day. During the few days in which I was in the city, prior to the 4th of January, the general topic of conversation was the scenes of bloodshed that were liable to occur on that day, and I repeatedly heard threats of assassinating the Governor, and regrets expressed that he was not killed on the 14th of September last; also, threats of the assassination of Republican members of the House, in order to secure the election of a Democratic Speaker. I also knew of the kidnapping by the banditti of Mr. Cousiner, one of the members elect of the Legislature. In order to preserve the peace and make the State House safe for the peaceful assembling of the Legislature, General Emory, upon the requisition of the Governor, stationed troops in the vicinity of the building. Owing to these precautions the Legislature assembled in the State House without any disturbance of the public peace. At twelve o'clock William Vigers, the Clerk of the last House of Representatives, proceeded to call the roll, as according to law he was empowered to do.

One hundred and two legally-returned members answered to their names. Of this number fifty-two were Republicans and fifty were Democrats. Before entering the House Mr. L. A. Wiltz had been selected in caucus as the Democratic nominee for Speaker, and Mr. Michael Hahn as the Republican nominee. Mr. Vigers had not yet finished announcing the result when one of the members, Mr. Billyan, of Lafourche, nominated Mr. L. A. Wiltz for temporary Speaker. Mr. Vigers promptly declared the motion out of order at that time, when some one put the question, and, amidst the cheers of the Democratic side of the House, Mr. Wiltz dashed on the rostrum, pushed aside Mr. Vigers, siezed the Speaker's chair and gavel, and declared himself Speaker. A protest against this arbitrary and unlawful proceeding was promptly made by members of the majority, but Wiltz paid no attention to the protests, and, upon a motion from some one on the Democratic side of the House, declared one Trezevant nominated and elected Clerk of the House. Mr. Trezevant at once sprang forward and occupied the Clerk's chair, amidst the wildest confusion over the whole House. Wiltz then again, on another nomination from the Democratic side of the House, declared one Flood elected Sergeant-at-Arms, and ordered that a certain number of assistants be appointed. Instantly a large number of men throughout the hall, who had been admitted on various pretexts, such as reporters and members' friends and spectators, turned down the lapels of their coats, upon which were pinned blue ribbon badges, on which were printed in solid gold letters the words "Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms," and the Assembly was in the possession of the minority, and the White League of Louisiana had made good its threats of seizing the House, many of the Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms being well known as captains of the White League companies in this city. Notwithstanding the suddenness of this movement, the leading Republican members had not failed to protest again and again against this revolutionary action of the minority, but all to no purpose, and many of the Republicans rose and left the House in a body, together with the Clerk, Mr. Vigers, who carried with him the original roll of the House as returned by the Secretary of State. The excitement was now very great. The acting Speaker directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to prevent the egress or ingress of members, or others, and several exciting scuffles, in which knives and pistols were drawn, took place, and for a few moments it seemed that bloodshed would ensue. At this juncture Mr. Dupre, a Democratic member from the parish of Orleans, moved that the military power of the General Government be invoked to preserve the peace, and that a committee be appointed to wait upon General De Trobriand, the commanding officer of the United States troops stationed at the State House, and request his assistance in clearing the lobby. The motion was adopted, and a committee of five, of which Mr. Dupre was made chairman, was sent to General De Trobriand, and soon returned with that officer, who was accompanied by two of his staff officers. As General De Trobriand walked down to the Speaker's desk, loud applause burst from the Democratic side of the House. General De Trobriand asked the acting Speaker if it was not possible for him to preserve order without appealing to him as a United States army officer. Mr. Wiltz said it was not; whereupon the General proceeded to the lobby, and addressing a few words to the excited crowd, peace was at once restored. On motion of Mr. Dupre, Mr. Wiltz then, in the name of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, thanked General De Trobriand for his interference in behalf of law and order, and the General withdrew. The Republicans had now generally withdrawn from their seats and united in signing a petition to the Governor, stating their grievances and asking his aid, which petition, signed by fifty-two legally returned members of the House, is in my possession. Immediately subsequent to the action of Mr. Wiltz in electing the Clerk of the old House, Mr. Billyan moved that two gentlemen from the parish of DeSoto, one from Urim, one from Bienville and one from Iberia, who had not been returned by the Returning Board, be sworn in as members, and they were accordingly sworn in by Mr. Wiltz, and took seats upon the floor as members of the House. A motion was now made that the House proceed with its permanent organization, and accordingly the roll was called by Mr. Trozevant, the acting Clerk, and Mr. Wiltz declared elected Speaker and Trezevant Clerk of the House. Acting on the protest made by the majority of the House, the Governor now requested the commanding General of the department to aid him in preserving order, and enable the legally returned members of the House to proceed with its organization according to law.

This request was reasonable, and in accordance with law. Remembering vividly the terrible massacre that took place in this city on the assembling of the Constitutional Convention in 1866, at the Mechanics' Institute, and believing that the lives of the members of the Legislature were, or would be, endangered in case an organization under the law was attempted, the posse was furnished with the request that care should be taken that no member of the Legislature returned by the Returning Board should be ejected from the floor. This military posse performed its duty under directions from the Governor of the State, and removed from the floor of the House the persons who had been illegally seated, and who had no legal right to be there, whereupon the Democrats rose and left this House, and the remaining members proceeded to effect an organization under the State laws. In all this turmoil, in which bloodshed was imminent, the military posse behaved with great discretion. When Mr. Wiltz, the usurping Speaker of the House, called for troops, to prevent bloodshed, they were given him. When the Governor of the State called for a posse for the same purpose, and to enforce the law, it was furnished also. Had this not been done, it is my belief that scenes of bloodshed would have ensued.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General.

OMAHA.

Captain Henry Reported Frozen Out of the Black Hills Expedition—Penitentiary Captured by the Military—Inauguration of Governer Garber.

OMAHA, January 12.—The following telegram is just received at headquarters, from Fort Laramie: "We have a report here, through a half-breed, that Captain Henry has returned to Camp Sheridan, himself and men badly frozen. No official information has been received, and such reports are doubtful, but this may be true. It has been forty-five degrees below zero within the week, and is twenty-seven below this morning.

The troops sent from here last night arrived at Lincoln about one o'clock, and at nine this morning gained possession of the penitentiary without loss of life, though the prisoners withstood them bravely. Nine of the latter escaped.

Governor-elect Silas Garber was inaugurated at two o'clock to-day.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE SPECIAL MESSAGE.

IT WILL BE SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS TO-DAY.

The President's Course Explained and Defended.

Effort to Increase Appropriations for National Asylums.

Dissatisfaction of Southern Republican Members with the Southern Committees.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 12, 1875.

The President's Special Message.

During the reading of the special message to the Cabinet to-day, the different members freely commented upon its provisions, but in no spirit of dissension, as fabricated by the sensational press. The message will be submitted to Congress to-morrow, early after the meeting. The special message will be a pointed document. After a brief review of events in the South and particularly in Louisiana, Congress will be reminded of its delinquency in failing to respond to the repeated appeals of the Executive for legislation to direct its course in the preservation and the protection of all classes of the people against the turbulence and aggressive conduct of no small element in the population of many of the Southern States. The President has had no policy of his own to enforce in the States of the South, but has always endeavored to confine his acts to a preservation of the peace in the special matter in connection with the recent organization of the Legislature of Louisiana, the troops were acting under authority of the general instructions sent to the commanding officer during the excitement attending the outbreak of last September. The presence of General Sheridan had reference merely to the threatened purpose of certain disorderly and idle persons, supporting a number of real or constituted members of the Legislature and leaders, to wrest by force the control of the State government from those who then held it. The conspicuousness of the troops in what followed was, therefore, the act of soldiers unadvisedly to perform their duty. No unpatriotic or tyrannical impulses, nor even a disposition to interfere or to exceed their authority, is attributable to Sheridan, and malice or evil desire to do their duty in obedience to general orders to maintain quiet. It will be admitted that the commanding officers were not law makers, perhaps not well versed in the nice distinctions and hair-splitting differences of the law. While they may have been at fault in the details of their authority and misapprehension may still be attributed to them. It is expected that this message will convince Congress of the necessity of the legislative action which should have been taken by the House of Representatives by an armed force of soldiers was an outrage, indefensible in its atrocity, and calling severe censure on all who took part in it. The second resolution requests the Governor to forward this expression of opinion of the Legislature to the Ohio Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to other State Governors.

PHILADELPHIA.

Sensation from the Government Paper Mills—Rumors of Criminal Irregularity—The Treasury Department Investigating the Matter.

PHILADELPHIA, January 12.—A dispatch from West Chester, Pa., says the Government paper mills, situated on the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, four miles from there, were placed under charge of a Government Detective to-day by mail. Yesterday fifty-eight ladies from the Washington Treasury Department arrived at the mill, and will at once proceed to take account of stock on hand. It is alleged that some of the paper has been found in the possession of parties who intend using it for no honest purpose. About one hundred sheets were obtained in some manner unknown, by a prominent member of Congress, who immediately reported the case to the Secretary of the Treasury. Detectives are investigating, the result of which none can surmise. The affair is kept extremely quiet, the party here claiming that they are making the usual yearly count; but as it is only a few weeks since that count was made, and considering the fact that the party left Washington Sunday night, their departure as well as their mission being kept a profound secret outside of the Treasury Department, and the failure to notify the Superintendent of the mills of their intended coming, tend to strengthen the statement that something is wrong.

POLITICAL.

New Hampshire.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

CONCORD, January 12.—The Republican State Convention to-day nominated Person C. Cheney, of Manchester, for Governor, and Charles F. Powers for Railroad Commissioner.

Among the resolutions are the following: We declare our unalterable opposition to the election of any man to the Presidency of the United States for a third term. We earnestly desire the same peace, protection and prosperity for the people of the South that we ourselves enjoy, and we condemn all rapacity and maladministration on the part of any Republican official, whether white or black, and all lawlessness and violence on the part of the White Leagues or white employers. "Let us have peace;" and we call on Congress to give peace and a republican form of government to Louisiana without delay. While we condemn the use of the military power of the nation for any purpose not clearly defined in the Constitution, we denounce the armed organizations in some of the Southern States as the chief source of all their troubles, and particularly in Louisiana, where they have seized the arms of the State, overturned the existing government, and murdered thousands of innocent citizens.

New York.

GOVERNOR TILDEN WRITES A LOUISIANA MESSAGE.

ALBANY, January 12.—Governor Tilden sent a message to the Legislature to-day on Louisiana matters, concluding as follows:

"New York, first of the Commonwealths of the American Union in population and resources and in military power, should declare her sentiments on this occasion with a distinctness, dignity and solemn emphasis which will command the thoughtful attention of Congress, of her sister States and of the people of our whole country with the same unanimity with which she upheld the arms of the union in the past conflict. She should now address herself to the great and most sacred duty of re-establishing the civil liberty and personal rights of individuals, of restoring the ideas and habits of freedom, and of reasserting the supremacy of civil authorities over military power, throughout the Republic."

Resolutions were introduced in the State Senate to-day, condemning the military interference in Louisiana, and were laid on the table to await the result of the Congressional committee.

Massachusetts.

NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., January 12.—Chas. A. Stevens, the defeated candidate in the November election, was to-day nominated for Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Aivah Crocker.

Kentucky.

MEETING OF CITIZENS ON THE LOUISIANA TROUBLES.

LOUISVILLE, January 12.—A large meeting of the citizens of Frankfort was held last night to consider recent affairs in Louisiana. A number of Republicans took part, one prominent Republican acting as Secretary and another as a member of the Committee on Resolutions. Speeches were made by several members of the State government of Kentucky, and others. A series of resolutions were adopted reflecting severely upon the interference of the United States soldiers in the legislative affairs of Louisiana, and the action of the President in sustaining the course of General Sheridan.

Missouri.

INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR HARDIN.

ST. LOUIS, January 12.—Chas. H. Hardin, Governor-elect, was inaugurated at Jefferson City to-day, and read his inaugural to the General Assembly in joint session. It deals wholly with State matters, except that at the close he briefly refers to the events which occurred at New Orleans on January 4th, and says that he "could trust that the events were the result of a mistaken judgment, but as they have been calmly approved by the Chief Magistrate, they are to be considered as understood by him as embraced within his constitutional powers, and therefore, at his will, may be repeated there or elsewhere."

COLUMBUS.

Political Developments at the Ohio Capital.

Meeting of the Republican State Central Committee—Political Prophesies of Governor Noyes—Democratic Caucus Extraordinary.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, January 12, 1874.

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Republican State Central Committee met to-night at the State Auditor's office to review the situation on State politics particularly, and counsel with prominent members of the party in regard to future action. Colonel Wikoff, late Secretary of State, presided, and there were present ex-Governor Noyes, Gen. Thos. Young, R. E. Stevenson, Lieutenant Governor Hart and the Republican members of the Legislature. Governor Noyes was the principal speaker and attributed the recent Democratic victories to neglect of county and township leaders in organizing local campaigns. He believed that the Republican party had not lost any of its hold on the confidence of the people, but had only grown lukewarm. Mistakes it might have made, but they could very easily be corrected, and the party would go on to as brilliant a future as the past had been. The main thing to be done now was to organize their campaign this year for victory, and victory they would have. During the debate, there were several allusions to the troubles in Louisiana, and one or two of the speakers admitted that Sheridan might have been unguarded in his language in his dispatch to the Government, but he truly described the character of the people he was sent down to control. Resolutions were adopted looking to a more vigorous warfare during the next campaign, and expressing confidence in the future triumph of the party.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS ON THE LOUISIANA TROUBLES.

A joint caucus of the Democratic members of the Legislature was held tonight to fix up resolutions in regard to the Louisiana troubles. A long preamble lugging in historical parallels, and a series of resolutions was reported by Mr. Brunner, after which Senator Morris moved to strike out the entire preamble. This was fought over for some time until both became lost in the discussion. Then some one called for some resolutions which were prepared for use in the Senate. Mr. Worthington proceeded to explain that the Senate would adopt his resolution in the morning, to which Judge Haag responded angrily, "You mean that you will fix up something for us to adopt, do you? We'll show you that we can get up our own resolutions and kill yours, too, G—d d—n you." There was considerable excitement for a while over this outburst, but order was finally brought about, and a committee appointed with Speaker Converse at the head, followed draw up something expressive of their sentiments. This committee reported, as the first resolution, that the expulsion of the members of the Louisiana House of Representatives by an armed force of soldiers was an outrage, indefensible in its atrocity, and calling severe censure on all who took part in it. The second resolution requests the Governor to forward this expression of opinion of the Legislature to the Ohio Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to other State Governors.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Spain.

ALFONSO AT VALENCIA.

MADRID, January 12.—King Alfonso arrived at Valencia to-day, and was enthusiastically received by the people.

The German man-of-war Nautilus has returned to Santander.

RUMORS AT PARIS.

PARIS, January 12.—*Le Soir* says that rumors were circulated in the lobbies of the Assembly to-day, that the Carlists had taken Pampeluna, and that Gen. Moriones, commanding the national troops in the North, had pronounced against Alfonso.

England.

THE WHEAT TRADE.

LONDON, January 12.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the wheat trade, says that there was an extraordinary thaw throughout Europe. The relaxation of prices is general. Prussia officially reports a better crop than for ten years past.

LONDON, January 12.—The steamer Cortes, belonging to the North Shields line, has been lost in the Bay of Biscay. Twenty-six persons were drowned.

LONDON, January 13, 5:30 A. M.—The *Daily News'* correspondent at Hendaye telegraphs that it is said that Deputy Leon Merino has left Madrid with five hundred followers, to raise the standard of the Republic in the Sierra Morono.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, January 12—Steamship Baltic, from New York, arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, January 13.—Arrived—Steamship Neckar, from New York.

European Markets.

LONDON, January 12, 5 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾@92¾; for account 92¾@92¾; U. S. bonds, 5-20s, 1865, 107¾; do '67, 107¾; 10-40s, 104¾; new 5s, 103¼; New York Central 95; Erie 27; preferred 46. Tallow 47s.

FRANKFORT, January 12—5-20s, 92, 93¾.

PARIS, January 12.—Rentes 72 francs 12½ centimes.

LIVERPOOL, January 12.—Cotton firm; middling upland 7¾d; Orleans 7¾d; sales 15,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export, and 9,000 American. Receipts of wheat for the past three days 18,000 quarters, including 12,000 American. Western spring wheat 8@8s. Corn 40@40½s. Cheese 60s. Pork 83s. Bacon—Short clear middles 31s.

Death of Ex-Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, January 12.—Ex-Governor Thomas E. Bramlette died at his residence in this city this afternoon, after an illness of several weeks. He was the Governor of Kentucky during the closing years of the war, but has since not taken an active part in politics. He was regarded as one of the ablest and most prominent lawyers at the bar, and a short time since acted temporarily as Judge of the Federal Court during the absence of Judge Baldrid. He died of rheumatism of the heart.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day—For Tennessee and the Ohio valley and northward over the Upper Lake region, cloudy weather, rain, sleet and snow, followed by rising barometer, falling temperature, winds shifting to the north and northwest, clearing and decidedly cold weather. For the Middle States, and the Lower Lake region, falling barometer, rising temperature, easterly to southerly winds, cloudy weather, rain, sleet or snow, and followed on Thursday morning by winds shifting to the north and northwest, rising barometer, generally clear and decidedly colder weather.

The National Council of the Sovereigns of Industry opened its second annual session at Philadelphia yesterday.

Father Stack lectured in Philadelphia last evening, on the usurpations of the Roman Catholic Bishops in America.

A laborer named Bashler, employed in storing ice at Cairo, was killed yesterday by the floor giving way and the ice falling upon him.

The Toledo Board of Education yesterday killed a motion to exclude the Bible from the public schools of that city, by a vote of six to two.

The wagon factory of A. & N. F. Decamp, of Dayton, O., took fire last night and was destroyed. Loss $6,000; fully insured. Fifty persons are thrown out of employment.

A fire at Kenosha, Wisconsin, yesterday, destroyed St. George's school, church and nunnery. Loss $30,000 to $50,000. Insured for $10,000. The loss falls on a German society of workingmen.

King Kalakaua and suite arrived at Chicago yesterday morning, from Niagara Falls. The Mayor and City Council received him to the Grand Pacific hotel, where he will stay three days.

A vote in the Democratic Legislative caucus last night, gave forty-four votes for Mellonald, and eleven for Holman, thus indicating the relative strength of the two candidates for the United States Senatorship.

During a thunderstorm at Pass A L'Outre, yesterday, the ship Princeton and the bark Emily were struck by lightning, the former being set on fire. She was run on shore. The latter was not seriously damaged.

Quite a number of snow slides have recently taken place in the Cottonwood canons, near Salt Lake City, recently, by one of which the Nannie tunnel house was carried away, and four men killed. Trains on the Union Pacific road have been delayed by the snow.

The Senatorial caucus in Wisconsin is waxing hot. Washburn is at Madison for the assembling of the Legislature, which takes place to-day, and Cameron is at Prairie du Ch

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY JANUARY 13, 1875.

A BILL for the abolishment of the United States army is likely to be presently offered in Congress, from the Democratic side.

SENATOR SCHURZ'S speech in the Senate on Louisiana affairs was very gracefully delivered:

"Being an excellent sample, on the whole, of rhetoric, which the learned call rigmarole."

IN a case involving the point, the Supreme Court of Indiana has just decided the act of March 4, 1873, taxing national bank shares for municipal purposes to be constitutional; and also that the act authorized the tax for the year 1873.

THE Pennsylvania State Grange has unanimously adopted resolutions in favor of free banking and national currency, and directed copies thereof to be transmitted to the two Houses of Congress and to both branches of the State Legislature.

THE Democratic law makers of Illinois have taken the first step toward bringing about "a restored and undefiled Constitution," by introducing a bill in the Legislature to repeal the mixed school act of last year. Their crest should be a slave driver's whip.

SCORE a great white mark for the press of Pittsburgh. No one connected with the papers of this city is shown to have been at all mixed up in that miserable Pacific Mail subsidy bribery business, which has involved the good name of so many journalists in other quarters.

THE bated-breathed Northern doughfaces having spoken, it is now the turn of JEFF. DAVIS, TOOMBS, HILL, and other Southern fire-eaters of like pronounced disloyalty, to utter themselves concerning the new rebellion. And then, in good time, the calm-voiced people will have a final word or two to say with regard to the matter.

VERY few people would suppose that General BUTLER had ever made the problem of artificial flight a subject of study, but such, as we learn from the Boston *Advertiser*, is the case. A full description of an aerostat which he has invented, with drawings, was published in the Boston *Courier* of last Sunday. The doughty wrangler has a more soaring imagination than we had thought.

CHICAGO papers note that a renewed demand for money has sprung up in that city since the first of the year. The calls come from the packers and manufacturers, and, to a less extent, from mercantile sources. In consequence the discount prices in many of the banks have been raised nearly as high as they care to have them at this time. The existence of a sound, healthy demand for money is felt on all hands.

A MOVEMENT of a more than ordinarily praiseworthy character is on foot among the engineers of the United States, having for its object the formation of a national lodge, for the purpose of elevating the standard of character and intelligence among its members, and otherwise to promote their interests by the organization of benevolent and insurance departments within the order. A national convention is to be held as soon as possible at some central point, to consider the objects named.

IT APPEARS that in Chicago the uncollected taxes of 1872 amount to $838,962 26, and that twenty per cent. of the tax of 1873 "stands on appeal and in tax certificates." This twenty per cent. amounts to a million of dollars. This is, unquestionably, to a considerable extent the result of the system prevalent in that city of deferring the collection of the taxes from ten to fifteen months after the appropriations are made. All municipal taxes ought to be collected within the year in which they are levied.

IT APPEARS that Secretary BRISTOW has already given orders to discontinue the manufacture of the paper on which the fractional currency has been printed. This is regarded as evidence that the new finance bill will be signed by the President. The discontinuance of the printing of the small notes is the first step; the coinage of small silver and the gradual withdrawal of the lower denomination of the notes, is the next. Apropos of the new measure, it is probable that all the next month or two, until experience has to some extent demonstrated its practical effect, there will be a disposition on the part of banks and capitalists to move with more than usual caution.

SPEAKING of the many exhibitions of the irresponsible character and lack of intellectual power latterly furnished by the New York press, the Cincinnati *Gazette* affirms that there is not in any city of its size in the world a press so reckless and unprincipled, and so wanting in all the qualities which give influence and make safe guides in affairs of State. This is a sweeping declaration, and yet it is almost sustained by the facts. New York has yet, perhaps, one or two journals which address the higher intelligence and conscience of the country at large, but, with these honorable exceptions, the entire representative press of that city is rapidly lowering to the unhealthily level of the *Herald*.

NOTHING could be more in accordance with the eternal fitness of things than that the meeting shortly to be held at Washington by the leaders of the Democracy, "for the purpose of fixing upon the political issues of the future, and to unite the whole Democratic masses of the country upon a settled and harmonious line of political action," should be presided over by ex-Governor MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky. He was Governor of that State at the outbreak of the rebellion, and resigned because President LINCOLN persisted in sending national troops through it to "conquer" the South. The selection is an admirable one, and the venerable States rights anticoercionist will undoubtedly acquit himself right worthily.

A FEW days ago the *Post* indorsed the Chicago *Tribune* as one of the papers which expressed the "sentiment of the decent portion of the Republican party," with reference to affairs in Louisiana. Here is what the New Orleans correspondent of that journal has to say concerning the primary causes of all these troubles in the South:

Bad as may have been the situation before, it is seen as made infinitely worse through the advent of the old-time Democracy in control of the ship of State. The party opposed to the prosecution of the war for the Union once more to the front and the old fell spirit of rebellion is seen as again rampant and aggressive. The inference would seem irresistible, that the two are inseparably connected. That such are the undeniable facts in the premises, not a candid, thoughtful observer in the South but must admit. It is worse than nonsense, in fact, to talk of all these troubles in the South as due alone to bad government and maladministration of affairs. There is a general foundation underlying the whole deeply imbedded in the minds of the people. * * * * * * *

Not a day since the advent of reconstruction, in which the more respectable classes might not have virtually assumed control of the political and governmental affairs of State. The fact is, they have never practically accepted the situation. They have never, save as under pressure they might not resist, accepted the blacks as an element of the body politic. They have never, indeed, been willing to accord them any liberty of thought and action in the exercise of their political rights. * * * The doctrine of State sovereignty is as indelibly fixed in the minds of the politicians of the South as though the war for the Union had never been fought. It is just as thoroughly indoctrinated in the minds of the masses of the people. * * * Turn the case as you may, the idea of loyalty for the General Government among the masses is simply not to be found in the book. The sooner it is thoroughly exploded in the minds of the public at large, the sooner will that public begin to appreciate the subject as it is.

IT HAS already become manifest in New York that before the law of compulsory education can be carried out in consistence with the welfare of the schools, considerable subsidiary legislation will be necessary. Nor will even that alone suffice. Thus, if all children within the ages designated in the new law were compelled to attend school, the existing school houses would fall very far short of accommodating all the children of the State. Again, there is an extraordinary number of parents, widows, disabled fathers, etc., so dependent upon the daily toil of their young children, that it would be cruel to deprive them of the support without supplying its place. For such cases provisions must be made in some way before the children can be forced to attend school. These difficulties, however, are trifling in comparison with some others. Hundreds, rather thousands, of children in New York city, and even in smaller cities of the State, run the streets in rags, or in clothing so mean or filthy that it would never do to make the wearers by force the associates of children decently dressed. Indeed, this difficulty in less exaggerated form exists here and there throughout the State. The children of many poor people may be dressed well enough for comfort and well enough for decency in the country or at home, and yet their clothing may not be such as they are willing to appear in among dozens or scores of children better appareled. It may be indecently old or indecently unclean, and neither objection be remediable without fatal results. Children thus clothed would become objects of scorn to their more fortunate fellows, to the injury both of the scorned and the scorners. Even people in very humble circumstances, able to dress their children in becoming and cleanly garments, object or may naturally and reasonably object, to have them brought into such close relations with children, the raggedness or untidiness of whose garments may not be the only material indication of the poverty in which they live. Hence a compulsory school law to answer its purpose in this country must contain provisions for two or three objects not usually thought of in connection with the subject of popular education.

SEQUELÆ OF SLAVERY.

It can not be too well kept in mind by Northern people desirous of doing justice, that in all the conflicts between white men and negroes reported from the South, the negroes have been the principal sufferers. In their sidelong always been the heavy losses of life, the uniform result, however great may have been their numerical superiority to their antagonists. It has been so in Louisiana, in Arkansas, and in Mississippi. A few white ruffians have proved themselves again and again able to chase hundreds of colored men in flight, slaughtering multitudes of them. The fact justly looked at is no valid reproach or dishonor to the African race. LUCIAN remarked that a Roman slave, emancipated and made rich by his master's will, could never hear the crack of a savage scourge without raising his ears, and standing to order. The freedman of the South is still dominated by instinctive fear of the white man. Formerly a slave and the descendant of generations of slaves, it would be wonderful and inexplicable, if he did not stand in involuntary awe of the men to whom his race was so long in subjection. This awe is inborn, unreasoning, uncontrollable, and it will never wholly depart from him until it shall be bred out of him as it was bred into him. Another fact which is in part the consequence of the foregoing fact and in part the effect of negro history is the utter inaptitude of the freedmen for any regular systematic defensive operations. In a state of slavery the negroes were assiduously watched with the view of preventing them from learning the secret of organization and from combining their forces under the guidance of a single will. They were carefully trained in distrust of one another, and the effect of such education still rests on the race. But even if they had learned to act together for defense in a systematic way, the instinctive fear which overpowers them in the presence of the late ruling race, would prevent them when attacked from promptly seizing an advantageous or defensible position. Thus at Vicksburg, as a correspondent of the New York *Times* states, the negroes by occupying the still fortified heights around the town might have successfully defended themselves against their few assailants, but they made no attempt of the kind, remaining helplessly in the lower positions where they were shot down in multitudes.

Now, while individual members of the white race may have been aware of these peculiarities of the freedmen from the first, it was only by experience that they became fully known to the white men generally of the South. A priori, as the saying is, would not be much risk of mistake in saying that the White League has been the result of the knowledge thus acquired. Having ascertained beyond likelihood of mistake that white men thoroughly armed, however few, can oversawe, intimidate and rule any given number, however many, of the lately subject race, they organized the League for the purpose of recovering and maintaining white ascendancy. Let alone they can do it without extraordinary efforts. In other words, there need be no prolonged or obstinate conflict. It is absurd in the premises even to speak of a war of races. One might as well speak of a war of races between wolves and sheep. Let the white men rigorously keep up their armed organization, sternly executing the necessary rules and making examples of occasional transgressors and exceptionally bold assailants, and things in the Southwest would before long be as quiet, the freedmen would be as submissive as any one need wish.

INDIAN AGENTS.

General CUSTER has felt seriously offended by Mr. Indian Commissioner SMITH's reference to him in his report on Indian Affairs. In a communication in a New York journal the General stoutly maintains the correctness of his published statement concerning gold in the Black Hills, the matter which Mr. SMITH had criticised. It seems not likely that a gentleman of General CUSTER's reputation and position would allow himself to disparage Indian agents in general on account of an alleged or even injustice received from one of them. At any rate, the General's remarks on the ways of some agents ought to be universally known and made the subject of inquiry. It is dreadful to think that even a few agents are such men as General CUSTER describes. In the remote agencies, he assures us, the Indians are treated with monstrous injustice by the very men in whose hands their interests are placed by the Government. Considerable portions of the appropriations made for the use of Indians are simply stolen by the agents. Those agents also force the Indians, in order to obtain such articles as they want, to deal only with certain parties who charge exhorbitant prices. Of course these parties pay the agents well for the privilege of thus robbing the savages. Shortly before General CUSTER wrote his communication, he had been waited on by a deputation of Indian chiefs to ask his influence to protect them and their people from the rapacious demands of their agents. The General told the deputation *what he had often told other similar deputations*, that the army had nothing to do with their complaints. He also assured the chiefs that the Great Father in Washington was much interested in the welfare of the Indians, and in selecting Indian agents always endeavored to select good men. "It is possible," replied one of the chiefs, "that the Great Father chooses good men, as you say, but when they come to us they are confounded rascals." But stealing is not the only offense which General CUSTER charges on the agents. In order to avoid unpleasantness they overlook crimes, such as murder and robbery, for which Indians ought to be punished. Thus the murderer of Dr. HOUSINGER and Mr. BATIRAN repeatedly appeared at a certain agency named, displaying articles which had belonged to the murdered men, and even boasting of his crimes, and yet the agent took no steps to arrest the criminal; in fact, by silence, helped to secure his impunity. CUSTER himself, informed by others of the presence of the murderer at the place, sent a hundred soldiers to arrest him and his accomplices.

General CUSTER's statement reminds us that Mr. PARKMAN, the historian, has lately published a most instructive essay on our Indian policy. Probably no man living knows more about Indians and their ways than Mr. PARKMAN. He has lived among them as well as studied very thoroughly all existing chronicles of Indian warfare and Indian relations to the white race. It is at least suggestive that in his judgment the policy of the United States Government toward the Red men has been throughout marked by utter misapprehension of Indian character, and by a singular contempt for, or ignorance of, methods proved effective by the experience of other nations. In Mr. PARKMAN's opinion, prudent military officers are the proper persons to deal with the Indians, and no doubt General CUSTER would agree with him.

A resident of San Francisco has constructed a boat upon an entirely new principle. It is intended to sink down to any depth, and navigate below the surface, which the inventor claims it can do in any direction, and at a high rate of speed. Its principle is compressed air.

During the year 1874 more than 66,000 steerage passengers left this country for Europe. The New York Commissioner of Emigration believes that about 44,000, or two-thirds of the whole number, intend to be permanent absentees.

The Relation of Ignorance to Crime.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I have cut the following editorial remarks from your paper. I think they are calculated to lead to a misapprehension of the question under discussion and to prejudice the efforts which are making, and which the COMMERCIAL has always favored, to diminish crime by increasing knowledge. You say:

Our theory that education is not necessarily a direct preventive of crime is further sustained by the statistics of the Northern Penitentiary of Indiana, where there are three hundred and twenty-two convicts who can read and write, and only ninety who can do neither. Knowledge is power, undoubtedly; but it is a power which may be made to degrade as well as to elevate. The education of the moral nature should go hand in hand with the development of the intellect. All our faculties must grow together, else none of them will be apt to thrive properly. For the roots of being strike far below the brain.

In this extract you quote the inside figures of the Penitentiary of Northern Indiana:

322 can read and write.
90 can neither read nor write.

But you look at the outside figures. I quote the census of 1850, and the ratio between the literate and illiterate is probably about the same now as in 1850:

Whole population over 20 years..... 383,477
Unable to read or write, over 20 years.... 72,710

If we carry these outside ratios inside, the records of the Northern Penitentiary of Indiana would stand:

322 can read and write.
64 can neither read nor write; or,
90 can neither read nor write.
450 can read and write.

That is, there are 90 ignorant criminals, and there ought, by right, to be 450 educated criminals to keep up the outside ratio.

Again you say:

"Ignorance and crime, it has been proved over and over, go hand in hand. The recent report of the National Prison Association shows that forty-eight per cent. of all the convicts in the United States can neither read nor write.—*Exchange.*

"If the fact that forty-eight per cent. of the convicts in the United States cannot read or write, proves that ignorance and crime go hand in hand, what does the other fact prove, that fifty-two per cent. of them *can* read and write? The percentage on that side being the greatest, does it follow, also, that education and crime go hand in hand? We think not; but one conclusion is as fair as the other."

Here, I think, there is the same mistake. You take the inside figures, and you give them correctly:

48 per cent. of our criminals are illiterate.
52 per cent. are educated.

Therefore you infer that, if your logic proves anything, it proves that education and crime go hand in hand, instead of ignorance and crime. Now let us compare the outside figures. According to the census, about five per cent. (one in twenty) over twenty years of age in the United States are unable to read or write; but in our prisons, according to the figures which you quote, forty-eight per cent. are illiterate—that is, there are nine times as many illiterate persons in our jails, in proportion to the educated, as there are outside. Or, in other words, if ignorance had no connection with crime, the inmates of our prisons would be five per cent. of illiterate to ninety-five per cent. of educated criminals, instead of forty-eight per cent. of illiterate to fifty-two per cent. of educated.

There are now in the United States about forty thousand convicts. According to the logic of the prison reformers, there are in our penitentiaries:

19,200 who can neither read nor write,
20,800 who can read and write.

According to the logic of your figures, there ought to be only

2,000 who can neither read nor write, and
38,000 who can read and write.

There is no doubt that too much stress has been laid on education as a preventive of crime. We know that the higher class of criminals are generally educated, and that some kinds of crimes, such as forgery, counterfeiting, adulterations of all sorts, burglary, bribery, &c., presuppose education, but it nevertheless remains true, that ignorance is one of the chief sources of crime. B. BITTINGER.

[We agree with our correspondent, thoroughly. The figures he gives are undoubtedly correct, and they prove that a larger proportion of ignorant people become criminals, compared with the whole number of ignorant people, than of educated people, as compared with the whole number of those who can read and write. This we freely admit. The point we have been trying to combat is that the mere education of the intellect is a panacea for crime. That is the false conclusion to which many friends of education are tending, and it is the part of prudence to call their attention to it. Education is a grand help toward the repression of crime, but it is not an absolute preventive. "Too much stress has been laid on education as a preventive of crime," as our correspondent says; and in protesting against this "too much stress" we have to some extent overlooked the figures to which he calls attention. We thank him for the reminder, and shall be glad to hear from him on this or any other subject.—ED. COM.]

The Press and the Louisiana Troubles.

ALTOONA, PA., January 11, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

It is a source of relief to the mind to know that there are journalists and statesmen whose prominence in public affairs is sufficient to arrest public judgment in times like the present, until truth can assert itself in opposition to falsehood. The article which appeared in the COMMERCIAL of the 8th inst., under the heading of "Stand by the Right," reflects a patriotic sentiment as well as an intelligent view upon Louisiana affairs, and is in bright contrast with an article upon the same subject that appeared in the New York *Times*, of the same date. At one time not far in the past, the New York *Tribune* seemed to "stand by the right," but in the course of time it had an ax to grind at the South, and it became an apologist of Ku-Kluxism, and the inquiry naturally arises, has the *Times* and some other Republican newspapers which might be named, some selfish object in view, in pandering to the rebel element of the South, by defending White-Leagueism? The article referred to in the COMMERCIAL in support of General Sheridan, clearly indicates the only speedy and permanent cure for the diseased condition of State affairs in the South. The newspapers and politicians who apologize and defend the White Leaguers of the South, and promoters of insurrection and rebellion, for all members of Ku-Klux and White League organizations are nothing less than white-washed rebels. Ku-Kluxism is regarded by no less a man than that proposed by Gen. Sheridan for White Leagueism. The President and Attorney General, backed by General Sheridan and the army, can disband the White Leagues and give peace to Louisiana, as they did to North and South Carolina.

Sheridan learns wisdom by experience, whilst politicians seem to refuse to improve the present by the past. Sheridan fully understands the condition of things at the South, and is ready to seize the bull by the horns, as General Butler did at New Orleans. Sheridan has had sufficient courage to tell to the country the truth—that there are "thieves" in Louisiana and other Southern States, that murderers and assassins infest that country; and their having threatened his life proves that truthfulness of his dispatches to the Secretary of War. Then the truth is that the South has a worse enemy than the carpet-bagger—it has the tandy—the same class of rebels that hung about Sheridan's army until he cleaned out the valley of Virginia by fire as well as sword. Sheridan understood that case, and he applied the remedy, and since that time the valley of Virginia has had peace. He understands the case of Louisiana fully as well, and if the President will leave his proclamation, as suggested by Sheridan, Louisiana will become as peaceful as the valley of Virginia. There is a good noise now about his using the word bandditi. Know that his power is not sufficient to reach them; but let Congress and the President give him authority to restore peace, and quietness will take the place of noise and crime. Go among a flock of ravens and there will be a great deal of noise and defiant croaking; but go among them with a loaded rifle and they will quietly disappear. So it might be with White Leaguers.

General Butler is entitled to the gratitude of the nation for showing the way to peace and prosperity in Louisiana; and to Sheridan is due the plaudits of the country for proposing to walk therein once more. Owing to the great influence exercised by the newspapers of the country, it is to be regretted that so many influential journals fail to "stand by the right," as they did during the time of the combined action of the South against the Government.

If Congressmen will act upon the thoughts suggested by the COMMERCIAL, and prosecute the war to the end, which need not be far off, the country will be done listening to the sickening appeals from the South, such as that made by Gordon in the United States Senate last week, and which some *Republican* journals call "eloquent." E.

A New Solution of a Much Vexed Problem.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

There is one of two things that Congress ought to do: either give the loyal colored people protection against the Ku-Klux rebel White Leagues, or else withdraw all interference in the matter and give the black man to understand he has nothing to hope for except from his own strong arm, and then let him defend himself. As it stands at present, the Government is impotent to save. The President, in his attempt to preserve order, only incurs the odium and malign abuse of rebel sympathisers, North and South, while in reality he is only protecting and giving license to the murder of an innocent and helpless people. The way out of the difficulty is for the President to throw the burden of devising measures on Congress; while, at the same time, let the black men know just where he stands, and that his hope is in himself. This, I think, no humane person would take exceptions to. If we are to have a reign of murder and terrorism, let it be equal-handed and the stronger party win the day. Rebels and their sympathizers seem to think colored citizens have no rights they are bound to respect; and the best cure for this evil would be for Congress to set apart some of our undeveloped territory as an inducement to the colored people to emigrate to. There is nothing that will cure this evil so soon as to throw those impudent Southern brigands on their own resources, and nothing will cure Copperhead Democrats of the North sooner than a personal experience in the Southern code. I insist, these innocent people should not be compelled to stay there as the victims of hellish hate. Congress and the American people owe it to their national honor to make some provision against this wholesale murder and rapine. Give the colored people a place to go; let them be colonized on some of our vacant lands, and let the Southern chivalry and their Democratic allies work out to their own pleasure the problem of Southern reconstruction. I have no doubt but some of the Grand Eminent Commanders of the White Leagues—if you will only get the black man out of the way—will restore the garden of Paradise, with its flaming sword cutting seven ways, that will forever protect it against all comers; and when the Sir Knights of chivalry will range its green fields with cocked hats and tin swords, and when Justice, even-handed, will be supreme, and innocent blood unmolested will proclaim the millennium at hand. Mr. Editor, give them a chance, and then let us wait in hope.

A SIR KNIGHT.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Call it what they will,
It's the rebel party still.

The gas war has reached Buffalo. It is spreading.

The *Post* does not look well as a tail to the White Leaguers kite.

These are hard times for milkmen. Nearly every pump in the country is frozen up.

Among the unclaimed letters in the Brooklyn postoffice, is one addressed to "King Kalakau."

An extensive quarry of excellent lithographic stone has just been discovered near Sioux City, Iowa.

Bessemer steel works are to be erected at Indianapolis by the proprietors of the rolling mill there.

General Sheridan writes as he fights, striking out straight from the shoulder, and the rebels don't like it.

Hereditary tendency. A granddaughter of Dr. Paley has just beaten all the boys at Cambridge in moral science.

The Minneapolis *Tribune* says that William S. King is "armed strong in honesty." Clad in Pacific mail, you see.

Nothing can exceed the beautiful and remunerative effect of an advertisement—not too short—in a good newspaper.

A grandson of the famous Daniel Boone, of Kentucky, has been elected Speaker of the Missouri House of Representatives.

Isaac Dickinson, one of the negro jubilee singers of Tennessee, is studying for the ministry at the University of Edinburgh.

There are in this country seven Catholic archbishops, fifty-three bishops, 4,873 priests, and 6,920 churches, chapels and stations.

The intelligent Chicago compositor who changed the phrase "detective police" into "defective police" did a wiser thing than he knew.

There were arraigned in New York city during the past year, for crime, 84,321 persons, or nearly one in twelve of the entire population.

The New York *Tribune* asks: "Is there never to be an end of lying?" Not if the example just now set by that journal is to be followed.

"Logical consequences," says Huxley, "are the scarecrows of fools, and the beacon of the wise men." The editor of the *Post* is, we fear, not wise.

M. D. Conway is writing a history of the Devil. Now we shall have something authentic concerning the inspiring genius of the Democratic party.

The New York *Times* says that throughout the past year it has declared its usual dividend of eighty per cent. upon the original stock of the paper.

Some time since George Francis Train was snubbed in Cincinnati, and now he is going to start a paper there. This is indeed a terrible revenge.

It is hinted that Beecher, though preserving silence, does not like the jury chosen, and feels more uneasy than he has felt for months as to the result.

Its delegation has so much private business on hand, in the shape of brides, bonanzas, etc., that Nevada is entirely unrepresented in Congress at present.

A new phase of the prayer-gauge is proposed in Indiana. A good Methodist zealously proposes to pray the hind-sights off a competing brother for ten dollars.

The Warden of the Oregon Penitentiary has discharged the prison doctor, and detailed one of the convicts, who is an educated physician, to perform the duties.

Experts in Hawaiian history now say that Captain Cook was not eaten, only gutted and boned. Never mind, so long as he was killed it is entirely satisfactory.

The stock of beef at New York shows an increase of 4,805 packages, and that of pork a decrease of 17,386 packages, compared with the corresponding period of last year.

The growth of a century. A hundred years ago the united population of Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Boston, Newport and Savannah was not more than 40,000.

The Maine Supreme Court having decided that women are ineligible to office, Governor Dingley deplores this, and in his recent message urges the passage of an enabling act.

According to the *American Journalist*, during the last four weeks no less than two hundred daily and weekly newspapers have suspended publication in this country alone.

Secretary Fish has been going to resign any time these four years, so that the renewed rumors of his terrible and implacable wrath ought by this time to rest easy on the mind.

Redpath, the lecture agent, says Boston is so conceited that it chills the lecturer, and puts him on his defense for the first half hour. He wishes all Boston had one nose, and he could tweak it.

A very serious condition of things is said to exist at Fall River, Massachusetts. The great majority of 14,000 or 15,000 mill operatives are unable to earn but barely enough to keep body and soul together.

The Evangelical ministers of Philadelphia have decided to form a Christain Congress, which shall meet annually to "expound and defend the essential principles of Christianity," and for correlative purposes.

PERSONAL.

Col. Wickham Hoffman is about to leave Paris, having been promoted to the post of First Secretary at the Embassy of London.

Rev. Florence McCarthy, the Chicago divine who kicked over the traces and then took to preaching in billiard saloons, has reached the acme of degradation. He has become a Chicago lawyer.

A Syracuse girl declined to engage herself to the object of her affections until his father had given her a written guarantee that his son was not only sound "in wind and limb," but of good morals, gentle and warranted to behave both in "single and double harness." That girl did not intend to be seen in a divorce court.

As a Louisville girl was taking leave of a gentleman at her father's house one evening recently, she said to him: "If you ever hear that I am in the habit of allowing my male acquaintances to kiss me good-bye you mustn't believe it, as I seldom allow such liberties." The close of that interview may be imagined.

Miss Harriet K. Hunt, one of the pioneer female physicians, died in Boston, recently, at the age of sixty-nine years. She earned her first fee in 1830, but began her regular practice in 1835, with her sister. Although not a graduate of any medical school, she received an honorary degree from the Philadelphia Female College.

Seymour, Ind., is a reckless town, and grows worse daily. Seven years ago they hung the Renos there without a trial, and now Miss Minnie Clarence, a "respectable orphan," raffles herself off to Lynn Falkoner for fifty cents. She realized nine dollars by the operation, for eighteen young fellows threw dice for her at the above rate.

Miss Carrie S. Burnham, a young lady who has been a law student for three years in the office of Damond Y. Kilgore, of Philadelphia, last week presented her application before the Board of Law Examiners for examination as candidate to become a lawyer, and her application was not received. There was no precedent for such action, and the men there did not feel at liberty to make one, and the lady was informed that the matter would be laid before the court and an opinion obtained, upon which they will act. Miss Burnham is a lady of culture, a proficient Greek and Latin scholar, and speaks several languages fluently. She was preceptress in the High School at Madison, Wisconsin, for a term of years. In 1861-62-63 she was preceptress at the Evansville Seminary, Wisconsin, the largest Methodist school at that time in the West. Since then she has been a pupil and graduate of an institute in Boston, and a graduate from a medical school in New York city.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1875 - $778,351 56.
CHARTERED IN 1868.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of SIX Per Cent., compted from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Ditworth, F. Rahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug,
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.
Pennsylvania Military Academy,
CHESTER, PENNA.,
Opens January 6th.
Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For Circulars apply to CHAS. H. PAULSON, Esq., Pittsburgh, Pa., or to
Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, Pa., at the close of business, December 31, 1874.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,838,480 14
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation		200,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages		3,005 76
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	$555,926 56	
Due from other National Banks	168,903 09	
Due from State Banks and Bankers	6,670 66	
		731,500 31
Real Estate		137,000 00
Current Expenses and Taxes Paid		9,765 88
Checks and other Cash Items	28,301 41	
Exchanges for Clearing House	78,904 73	
Bills of other National Banks	42,852 00	
Fractional Currency	7,867 53	
Legal Tender Notes	225,000 00	
U. S. Certificates of Deposit for Legal Tenders	9,000 00	
		436,988 67
Total		$3,109,338 76

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock Paid in		$ 500,000 00
Surplus Fund		231,279 67
Circulation		180,000 00
Individual Deposits		1,625 00
Individual Deposits	$1,656,540 90	
Due to other National Banks	152,361 55	
Due to State Banks and Bankers	225,512 57	
		2,036,423 98
Total		$3,109,338 76

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, J. D. Scully, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of January, 1875.

S. SMITH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
E. S. HAYS,
JAS. S. MCCORD,
JAMES LAUGHLIN,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, December 31 1874:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,144,589 62
Overdrafts		7,484 27
United States Bonds to secure circulation		900,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages		1,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents		41,708 41
Due from other National Banks		39,229 51
Due from State Banks and Bankers		10,604 92
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures		94,600 71
Current expenses and taxes paid		16,021 67
Checks and other Cash Items		16,006 80
Exchanges for Clearing House		78,690 33
Bills of other National Banks		6,030 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)		423 30
Legal tender notes		128,900 00
		$2,479,468 86

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund		133,000 00
Other Undivided Profits		70,437 08
National Bank Notes Outstanding		900,000 00
Dividends unpaid		1,747 00
Individual deposits		416,355 78
Demand Certificates of Deposit		17,317 00
Certified Checks		300 70
Due to State Banks and Bankers		45,922 28
		$2,479,468 86

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, F. M. Gordon, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. GORDON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this — day of January, 1875.

GEORGE I. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
SAMUEL REA,
A. W. PAINTER,
GEO. W. HAILMAN,
} Directors.

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT
OF THE
German American Insurance Co.,
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
OF PITTSBURGH.
For the Year Ending December 31st, 1874.

Capital Stock	$100,000 00
Authorized Capital	300,000 00

Assets.

Bonds and Mortgages, first liens on Real Estate in Allegheny county, worth $84,000	$40,750 00	
Interest Accrued thereon	1,279 67	
United States 5-20 Bonds	5,000 00	
Bank Stocks (market value)	5,400 00	
Cash in Bank	5,497 56	
Premium in course of Collection	6,072 78	
Premium in Hands of Agents	5,884 33	
Office Furniture and Maps	567 00	
Stock Due Bills	50,000 00	
		$126,702 89

Receipts.

Premium	$8,000 33	
Interest	1,279 67	
Balance January 1st, 1874	19,298 17	
		$ 43,674 65

Disbursements.

Losses Paid	$ 6,822 50	
Return Premium and Re-insurance	1,275 67	
Commission	1,825 25	
Salaries, Rent, Taxes and all other Expenses	4,500 00	
	$ 16,971 76	
Balance above Capital	$ 26,702 89	
Capital Stock	100,000 00	
	$126,702 89	
Loss Unpaid	1,328 12	

ROB. ABEL, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

The Limited Partnership heretofore existing between JAMES B. HAINES and JEFFERSON R. SHEIBLER, as General Partners, and DAVID MCCANDLESS as Special Partner, under the name of HAINES & SHEIBLER, was dissolved by limitation on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1874.

JAMES B. HAINES,
FREDERICK G. SHEIBLER,
General Partners.
DAVID MCCANDLESS,
Special Partner.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

The subscribers have this day formed a Limited Partnership, according to law, under the firm name of

HAINES & SHEIBLER,

Upon the following terms and conditions:

FIRST. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is that of buying and selling all kinds of Goods, Wares and Commodities belonging to the Wholesale Dry Goods Business.

SECOND. The names of the General Partners are JAMES B. HAINES, residing in the city of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and FREDERICK G. SHEIBLER, residing in the city of Pittsburgh, in said county, and the name of the Special Partner is DAVID MCCANDLESS, residing in Allegheny city in said county.

THIRD. The amount of capital contributed by the Special Partner, DAVID MCCANDLESS, is Fifty Thousand ($50,000) Dollars in cash.

FOURTH. The Partnership is to commence forthwith, and is to terminate on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1877.

JAMES B. HAINES,
FREDERICK G. SHEIBLER,
General Partners.
DAVID MCCANDLESS,
Special Partner.

1874. FALL AND WINTER 1875

HATS, CAPS
AND
FURS!
A Large and Attractive Stock
OF
NEW DESIRABLE GOODS,
FOR THE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE.
R. H. PALMER,
151 WOOD ST.

E. M. BUTZ,
ARCHITECT,
Removed to 64 and 66 Federal Street,
Over Girard Savings Bank, Allegheny, Pa.
WFM

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
Send for a Circular.

USE SAWYER'S BARBERS' SOAP.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING OUT
TO QUIT THE
RETAIL DRY GOODS
BUSINESS.
A. D. M'KEE
NOW OFFERS HIS
ENTIRE STOCK IN RETAIL
At Greatly Reduced Prices,
TO CLOSE OUT THE STOCK,
AT
No. 59 Market St.
Must be sold out BEFORE JANUARY 1st.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, December 31, 1874.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,070,624 97
Overdrafts		6,372 31
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation		300,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure Deposits		50,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	$116,133 25	
Due from other National Banks	22,382 11	
Due from other Banks and Bankers	1,979 88	
		$ 140,375 24
Checks and other Cash Items	$ 3,399 16	
Exchanges for Clearing House	44,992 45	
Bills of

MANUFACTURERS.

iley, Farrell & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BEST BRAND

X BABBIT

ABBIT METAL.

all especial attention to our brand of BABBIT L, which is superior in many respect to any abbit in the market, owing to the popular e of mixing the metals; its smooth, cool and c qualities are unequated. The shape in which it up specially adapts it to the

DWARE JOBBING TRADE.

167 Smithfield Street.

V. STEVENSON.....WM. L. STEVENSON

. W. STEVENSON & BRO.,

nufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Copper & Sheet Iron Ware

k, Parlor and Heating Stoves,

IN AND FANCY GRATES, &c.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

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OODS DELIVERED.

TTSBURGH FOUNDRY.

GARRISON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ILLED AND SAND

ROLLS,

nowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.

AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,

ROTARY SQUEEZERS,

ins' Patent Double Spiral Pinions and Rolling Mill Castings,

Of Every Description.

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ULTON FOUNDRY,

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TWELFTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

LING MILL CASTINGS,

Blast Furnace Engines,

PLAIN AND GROOVED

ILLED ROLLS.

SHEARS AND PUNCHES,

MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns,

Ore Pulverizers

Of Improved Construction.

for Grinding Brick Clay.

ings Made Out of Gun Iron when ordered.

ROLLS TURNED.

hoenix Roll Works.

IES B. YOUNG & CO.

tent Semi-Steel, and Cast Iron

hill Rolls

SAND ROLLS AND PINIONS,

in' Patent Double Spiral Pinions

t and Finished to Order, at Lowest Current Rates.

42d and Valley R. R., Pittsburgh.

NEGIE, KLOMAN & CO.

ION IRON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GE IRON, PATENT SOLID ROLL-ED WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,

GIRS, CHANNEL IRON, ANGLES, ATES, AXLES, POST IRON, SPLICE BARS AND MERCHANT BARS.

al attention given to unusual shapes and sizes.

RAL OFFICE AND WORKS, THIRTY-THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

TERN OFFICE, 57 BROADWAY, N. Y.

graphs of Sections and Books of detailed in-ation, giving calculations of strains, &c., fur-on application.

USTRIAL MACHINE WORKS.

UGH M. BOLE, Proprietor.

ufactures STEAM ENGINES of all classes NERAL MACHINE WORK. Also, CASE made to order, of all kinds. iring promptly done and well done. Corner Point alley and Duquesne Way.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

City and Siberian Iron Works.

DGERS & BURCHFIELD,

MANUFACTURERS OF

heet Iron

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, nd Warehouse, No. 109 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

. NIMICK, SAML. H. JACOBUS, sident. General Manager and Treasurer,

bus & Nimick Manuf'g Co.,

PROPRIETORS OF

SBURGH NOVELTY WORKS, erly J. K. Moorhead & Co., founded A. D. 1853, and

SBURGH VARIETY WORKS, erly Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Co., d A. D., 1844, Manufacturers of the well d J. K. and Novelty Brands of Locks and s, Fairbanks' Patent Platform and Counter Paint and Coffee Mills, Builders' and Shelf Hardware generally.

Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SON, MARSHALL & CO.,

General Founders.

USE FRONTS A SPECIALTY.

er Liberty and Twenty-third Sts.

NSYLVANIA IRON WORKS

erson, Macrum & Co.,

Manufacturers of all Descriptions of

Bar, Band and Small Iron

ice and Works, Second Avenue, diately above Upper Monongahela Bridge, PITTSBURGH.

pecial attention given to PINE SHEET.

JOHN FITZIMMONS,

th Side Brass Works.

ALL KINDS OF

ass Castings Made to Order.

ct attention given to filling Orders for Fin-ass Goods and Anti-Friction Metal. Address 98 CARSON STREET, SOUTH SIDE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

HOR NAIL and TACK WORKS

hess, Smyth & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ls, Tacks, Brads, &c.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

ater Street and 146 First Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. HAMMOND,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

AP IRON, METAL AND STEEL

Rolling Mills and Forges supplied with IRON O ORDER or FAGGOTS, as I have Two of Rolling Mill Shears constantly running, Iron for Forging and other purposes. AND YARDS,

Eleventh St. and Duquesne Way, PITTSBURGH.

ES SOLICITED.

Keesport Iron Works,

W. D. WOOD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ished, Common, Charcoal and Ju-niata Sheet Iron.

-111 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Tills & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

oughiogheny Cement,

LIME AND PLASTER,

No. 258 LIBERTY STREET.

STEAM BOILERS, &C.

ECLIPSE

SAFETY STEAM

BOILERS!

Stationary, Portable and Marine

5 to 1,000 Horse Power.

The advantages over other Boilers secured by the Eclipse are:

First—Safety from risk of destructive explosion.

Second—Economy in Space and Fuel.

Third—Durability of Material.

Fourth—Convenience of access to every part.

Fifth—Simplicity of Furnace. Connections and Form of Combustion.

Sixth—Facility for Cleaning.

Seventh—Freedom from Incrustation, Strains and Leaks.

Eighth—Effective circulation attained by the use of tubes and large returns.

The Eclipse Engines are adapted to heavy or light service, high or low pressure, or steady and unequal work.

The Castings are made of Semi-Steel; the Tubes are lap-welded. A double incline of which gives a rapid and powerful circulation of water for removing sediment; and a perfect arrangement for expansion and contraction. The Sectional Form allows the Boiler to be increased, diminished or divided without damage to parts, and the improved Lock-Nut does away with caulking, packing or gaskets.

ECLIPSE STEAM

MANUFACTURING CO.,

SHARPSBURG, PA.,

AND

87 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

Illustrated Circulars and Estimates furnished.

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.

N. SNYDER & CO.,

Manufacturers of

STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, SETTLING PANS, PRESS BOXES, CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.,

Cor. Second Avenue and Liberty Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

MANUFACTURERS.

ROOFS.

Wm. B. Scaife & Sons,

119 and 121 First Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Erect in Any Part of the United States,

Iron Roof Frames

AND

Iron Mill Buildings

COVERED WITH

CORRUGATED IRON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Corrugated Iron,

FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.

The demand for CORRUGATED IRON increases yearly as its merits become known, for Sidings, as well as Covering all classes of Manufacturing Establishments where it is desirable to decrease the amount of wood used as a safety from fire.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

STEEL CASTINGS,

UNDER HAINSWORTH'S PATENT.

We are making Steel Castings, Smooth, True, Free from Porosity, capable of receiving Very High Polish and be Forged All Sides easily as Bar Steel, and Strong as Forged Steel. Send for Circular.

PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING CO., Twenty-sixth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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MANUFACTURING CO.,

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87 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

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N. SNYDER & CO.,

Manufacturers of

STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, SETTLING PANS, PRESS BOXES, CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.,

Cor. Second Avenue and Liberty Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

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Wm. B. Scaife & Sons,

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Erect in Any Part of the United States,

Iron Roof Frames

AND

Iron Mill Buildings

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CORRUGATED IRON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Corrugated Iron,

FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.

The demand for CORRUGATED IRON increases yearly as its merits become known, for Sidings, as well as Covering all classes of Manufacturing Establishments where it is desirable to decrease the amount of wood used as a safety from fire.

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No. 16 SIXTH STREET,

Transact a General Banking Business, Draw Bills of Exchange on J. S. Morgan & Co., London, and Belfast Banking Co., Belfast; execute orders in Stocks, Bonds and Gold at the New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, on Commission only. Stocks carried on a margin and contracts guaranteed.

ROBERT ARTHURS, President.

L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier.

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IN WALL STREET.

Money invested in PUTS, CALLS and DOUBLE PRIVILEGES has paid 200 per cent. profit the past month. Smaller large amounts pay proportionately. The wealthiest operators protect themselves with these contracts, and also use them. Capital to buy and sell Stocks against. Pamphlet giving full explanation sent on application. Stocks Bought and Sold on Three Per Cent. Margin. Address

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Postoffice Box 5026. d

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People's Savings Bank

OF PITTSBURGH.

CAPITAL.....$300,000

INCORPORATED 1866.

No. 81 FOURTH AVENUE,

Next below the Safe Deposit Company.

HENRY LLOYD.....President.

WM. REA.....Vice President.

TRUSTEES.

Henry Lloyd, E. P. Jones,
Wm. Rea, Hiram Stowe,
Edward Gregg, R. H. Hartley,
Thos. Wightman, G. W. Hailman,
K. Moorhead,
SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST, Secretary and Treasurer.

Six Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.

Bank open daily, except Sundays, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday Evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock.

The Tradesmen's National Bank

HAS REMOVED TO ITS

New Banking Rooms,

Cor. Wood St. and Fourth Ave.,

Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.

ALEXANDER BRADLEY.....President.

WILLIAM VANKIRK.....Vice President.

CYRUS CLARKE, JR.....Cashier.

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OF PITTSBURGH,

NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE.

CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000

J. W. COOK.....President.

R. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.

W. McCANDLESS.....Cashier.

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115 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.

CAPITAL-$200,000

Stockholders Individually liable.

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W. H. SMITH, Cashier.
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DIRECTORS.

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W. T. Dunn, Thos. Jones, Jr.,
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THE

SAFE DEPOSIT CO.,

OF PITTSBURGH,

Chartered by Special Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the

Safe Keeping of Valuables,

UNDER GUARANTEE, AND THE

Renting of Safes

IN ITS

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS.

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Office Hours—From 8 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.

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DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL THE PRINCIPAL POINTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES

Bought and Sold on Commission.

Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES. MWF

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CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET.

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.

SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

B. K. JAMISON, W. M. STEWART, J. H. KERSHOW.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

B. K. Jamison & Co.,

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Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other Investment Securities.

Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.

Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

Chas. Camblos & Co.

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No. 88 South Third St.

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Calcined Plaster, White Lime,

SOLE AGENTS OF CELEBRATED

WILKESBARRE ANTHRACITE COAL.

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CALDWELL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

GRAIN, HAY AND PRODUCE,

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Orders for shipment and consignment solicited and promptly attended to.

HENRY REA, Jr.

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Receives and Sells

GRAIN, SEEDS, HAY, MILL FEED, APPLES, POTATOES, BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE, POULTRY, GAME, &c.

305 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FLOUR.

Best Brands of Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,

In store and to arrive. For Sale by

D. WALLACE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, January 12, 1875.

The late legislation on financial matters will in time solve the question of whether the country is in need of additional circulating medium. When the business of the country was active and cramped for currency Congress stood idly by and did nothing to relieve that want. After the panic, when the business of the country had become so shrunken that there was more currency than could be used, the Legislature increased the amount in hopes of stimulating exchanges. We have always strongly held to the belief that the country was in need of additional banking facilities, but not in need of more bank notes, that the West and South needed places for deposit and discount where they could pay their debts by checks on their banks, thus creating a local currency which is, in the aggregate more patent and of greater amount than the bank notes in circulation. That the want of the community is banking capital, rather than circulation, is strongly evidenced by the fact that many of the old banks are surrendering the excess of their circulation over the minimum required by law, as is the case with the First National bank of this city, which is increasing its capital stock, and at the same time reducing its circulation. We also find that there are many new banks preparing to commence business under national charters with only the minimum amount of circulation.

The present paralysis of industry seems rather to be caused by the lack of circulation, not of the circulating medium. Money does not fulfill its office of making exchanges, but lies in accumulation, because, for the time being, its holders see no prospect of profitable use for it, view the future with a forboding and suspicious inquiry ordinarily unknown, and are afraid to make ventures; and those who are ordinarily borrowers refrain from the same reason. This has produced as nearly a stoppage as the imperative dim ands of present consumption permit. The trouble is more than the fact of an unprofitable consumption of capital; it is more than the sudden discovery that we are not as rich as we thought. It is the sudden swinging of the minds of all men from high hope to deep distrust, from general faith in men and things, to a general lack of faith in the future. Hence, all stand waiting, doing little or nothing, and hoping that matters will soon improve. That the return of lost confidence will come, in due time, there is no doubt, but the present consideration is, how to hasten that most desirable result.

Should Congress, in its wisdom, see fit to furnish the aid asked for by the Pacific Railroads, there is no doubt that there would be such an impetus given to trade over the whole country as would start the idle mills and factories, fill the service of the older roads, and stimulate exchanges in every branch of business. Should it be necessary, in after years, to bear some taxation to pay the debt incurred, of which there is but little probability, the good results immediately reached, would repay for any prospective and improbable evils.

—The failure of the firm of Henry Clews & Co., announced several weeks ago, has been followed by proceedings throwing the firm and two of its members, Clews and Theodore Fowler, into bankruptcy. Their schedules were filed before the Register in bankruptcy. Many weeks have been occupied in preparing these schedules. The creditors are several hundred in number, the aggregate of indebtedness ranging from five cents to $600,000. Among larger creditors are F. Butterfield & Co., $200,980; the London house of Clews, Habricht & Co., $857,000; the Manufacturers' and Builders' bank of New York, $200,000; the Post, of Brooklyn, $183,000 in gold; Fourth National bank of New York, $250,000; First National bank of Boston, $100,000; the Second National bank, Cincinnati, new firm of Henry Clews & Co., $150,000; Bank of Smyrna, Delaware, $100,000. Among the unsecured creditors are Tootle & Maul, Omaha, $6,968; First National bank of Garrettsville, O., $4,000; Jamaica Co., Jamaica, L. I., $4,000; Huron, Mich., $10,976; Tuscarawas Valley bank, Newcomerstown, O., $15,207; A. & D. Adams, Milesburg, O., $8,000; Logan City bank, Mich., $6,276; Bank of Minneapolis, Minn., $1,776; Rush County bank, Rushville, Citizens' bank, Ashland, O., $4,462; Davis & Hoyne, Peoria, Ill., $6,955; Dutton & Williams, Eaton Rapids, Mich., $1,000; Bank of Milan, Ind., $1,000; O., $3,478; Farmers' bank of Berlin, $8,982; Bell, Bryant & Co., Ishpeming, Mich., $2,000; Amanda & Harmon, Clayton, Ohio, $12,775. The subscription to Alice Carey loses $120 in gold. The Republican Clothier loses $4,000 in gold, and the firm seems to have borrowed from Clew's private election fund $2,000. Among other creditors are the Minneapolis & Saint Cloud Rapids & Minnesota Railroad Company to the face value of $2,250,000.

—From the annual report of the Superintendent of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Company, we gain the following interesting information concerning the domestic movement of bullion:

STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNT OF PRECIOUS METALS RECEIVED IN THE STATES AND TERRITORIES WEST OF THE MISSOURI RIVER DURING THE YEAR 1874.

States and Territories.	Gold Coin.	Gold Bullion.	Gold Dust.	Total Gold.	Silver Coin.	Silver Bullion.	Silver Dust.	Total Silver.	Total Gold and Silver.
	By Express.								
Cal.	16,615,568	1,661,350		18,276,918	1,715,559	23,276,633		24,992,192	43,269,110
Nev.	344,264	34,532	33,994,962	34,373,758	35,482,175			35,482,175	69,855,933
Oregon	1,351,000	1,000,000		2,351,000	1,000,000			1,000,000	3,351,000
Wash	141,256	14,139		155,395					155,395
Idaho	1,000,000	500,000	844,572	2,344,572	1,000,000			1,000,000	3,344,572
Mont.	2,561,262	256,126		2,817,388	600,000	3,420,460		4,020,460	6,837,848
Utah	85,721	8,572	776,505	870,798	5,072,625	5,911,277		10,983,902	11,854,700
Ariz.	1,000,000	100,000		1,100,000		1,000,000		1,000,000	2,100,000
Colo.	4,000,000	400,000	1,746,709	6,146,709	855,000	4,101,460		4,956,460	11,103,169
N. M.	1,000,000	100,000	714,000	1,814,000		1,000,000		1,000,000	2,814,000
B. C.	1,487,477	148,747		1,636,224					1,636,224
Tot.	28,114,853	4,223,943	35,683,411	68,022,207	46,725,359	38,709,830		85,435,189	153,457,396

—The following table shows the price of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

January 12, 1875.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	112½	112½	112½	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
5-20's, 1864	116	116	116	116	116	116
5-20's, 1865	116	116	116	116	116	116
5-20's, 1865, new	117	117	117	117	117	117
5-20's, 1867	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
Registered 1867's	115	115	115	115	115	115
5-20's, 1868	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
10-40's	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
Currency 6's	124	124	124	124	124	124
New 5 per cents	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
Pacific 6's of 1881	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½
Quicksilver	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½
Mariposa	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½
Mariposa, pref.	35	35	35	35	35	35
Wells-Fargo Express	98	98	98	98	98	98
American Express	61	61	61	61	61	61
U. S. Express	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½
Pacific Mail	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
N. Y. Central	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Erie	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½
Do preferred	39	39	39	39	39	39
Hudson	127½	127½	127½	127½	127½	127½
Do preferred	125	125	125	125	125	125
Michigan Southern	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½
Illinois Central	97	97	97	97	97	97
Cleveland & Pittsb'h	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½
Chicago & Alton	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½
Do, preferred	105	105	105	105	105	105
Rock Island	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
St. Paul, common	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Do, preferred	75	75	75	75	75	75
Wabash, common	17½	17½	17½	18	18	18½
Fort Wayne	93	93	93	94	93½	94
Ohio & Mississippi	30½	30½	30½	31	31	31½
Union Pacific	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Land Grants	27	27	27	27	27	27
Hannibal & St. Joe	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½
Boston Mountain	25	25	25	25	25	25
C. C. & I. C.	85	85	85	9	9	9
South Carolina, Ap'l	31½	32	31½	32	32	32
North Carolina, July	25	25	25	25	25	25
Missouri 6's	94	94½	94	94½	94½	94½

—The following stocks were sold last evening, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock salesrooms, 106 Smithfield street:

M. and M. National Bank.....67
Masonic Hall Bank.....80
Duquesne Bank.....88

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	54½	.....
Pennsylvania Central scrip	100	.....
Reading, sales	21½	.....
United Companies of N. Jersey	129½	130
Oil Creek, sales	80½	.....
Lehigh Valley, sales	64½	.....
Allegheny Valley	.....	90
Central Transportation, sales	42½	.....
Empire Transportation	52½	53½
P., C. & St. L. mortgage b'ds, sales	79½	.....
Gold	.....	112⅞

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, January 12, 1875.

The market continues quiet, but there are indications of improvement which may develop into activity during the spring. Jobbers and retailers for the past six weeks must have resulted by this time in very much reduced stocks, and, although the stringency of the times affects consumption, there must soon be an increase in trade, although until there is an improvement in the iron market, we can not look for a full resumption of activity in general merchandise circles.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	786	Apples, bbls	20
Corn, sks	170	Wheat, sks	487
Barley, sks	680	Rye, sks	196
Oats, sks	803	Butter, pkgs	35
Bacon, pcs	1,170	Bacon, tcs	10
Potatoes, bush	1,000	Hay, bales	326

The following quotations are prices realized on wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator:

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—Receipts continue very light, but seem quite equal to the demand. Corn and oats are in a little better inquiry, and the former has stiffened somewhat in price. Wheat is quiet and unchanged. We quote choice Kentucky white wheat at $1 30@1 35 ₱ bushel; extra Michigan white at $1 25@1 27; Ohio and Illinois ditto at 20@1 22; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat at $1 16@1 18. Corn is firmer. We quote shelled at 78@79c ₱ bushel for high-mixed; 76@77c for low mixed; ear scarce and higher at 70@80c. Oats are held somewhat steady at very nearly former quotations; we quote white at 53½@54c ₱ bushel; 52@52½c for mixed. Rye continues nominal at $1 05@1 10 ₱ bushel. Barley is also nominal and unchanged.

FLOUR—The market is steady, principally in the jobbing line. The following are the wholesale prices of the local millers: No. 1 amber wheat, $7 20 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 50; red wheat flour $6 10; in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white wheat, $7 50@8 00; red winter wheat flour $5 75@6 00; rye flour $5 75; Graham flour $5 75; self-raising flour in 5 lb packages, $1 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal, old do $3 75; new $3 00@3 50; oatmeal $7 25@7 50.

HAY—We quote prime timothy, on track, at $22 00@23 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 do $20 00@21 00; inferior $15 00@18 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $24 00@25 00. Loose hay is selling at $18 00@19 00 for No. 1; $25 00@27 00 for No. 2. Straw is quoted at $13 00@16 00 ₱ ton.

MILL FEED—Bran is steady at $1 05@1 10 ₱ cwt; shorts $1 25@1 35 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 50@1 60 ₱ cwt; chop feed $1 50@1 65 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

GROCERIES.

There is a steady but slow trade at unchanged prices, and no new points to note in regard to the character of the trade.

Green Coffees.	c.	Spices.	c.
Fancy	21½	Cloves, ₱ lb	35 c
Choice	22½	Allspice, ₱ lb	17½@18½c
Prime	20½	Cassia, ₱ lb	40 @45 c
Good	20 c	Nutmegs, ₱ lb	85@1 40
Java	33 c	Pepper, ₱ lb	22½ c
Roasted Coffees.		Molasses. ₱ gal.	
Rio, in paper	28 c	Strictly ch'c N O	75c
Rio, in bulk	27½c	Prime	70c
Java	40 c	Good	68c
Sugars.		Syrups.	
Standard A	10½c	Ex. white drips	75c
Standard B	10 c	Sugar drips	65c
Standard extra C	10½c	Lower grades	45@55c
Standard hards	11 c	Raisins.	
Franklin extra C	9½c	Layers, ₱ box	@3 40
Powdered extra C	9½c	Valentia, ₱ lb	11½c
New Orleans	8½@9½c	Currants	7½c
Teas.		Prunes	13@15c
Young Hyson	90c@$1 00	Rangoon	7½c
Gunpowder	50c@1 25	Starch.	
Imperial	50c@1 00	Common	5 c
Japan	50c@1 00	Silver gloss	9½c
Oolong	25c@	Corn	10½c
Rice.		Soda.	
Fancy	1 60	Bi-carb, ₱ 10-lb kgs	66
Choice	25c@	Sal-soda, ₱ 100 lbs	2 50
Carolina	7½@8 c	Candles.	
Patna	7½@8 c	Star, full weight	18c
		Stearine	15c

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, January 13, 1875.

The market yesterday opened with another leap upward, and the prices for crude advanced 5@7½c over the previous day's quotations. Holders are still confident of higher prices, although it is more than probable that present prices will be maintained, as the supply in creased supply of oil which has been tanked hitherto. Refined also made a sharp advance of ½@¾c.

CRUDE.

We quote United, at wells, at $1 12½@1 15; Union and Pennsylvania do $1 10@1 12½; Karns and Grant do $1 05@1 07½; immediate shipment $1 00@1 02½. Sales at Parkers are reported as follows:

6,500 bbls, United, at wells.....$1 12½
4,500 bbls, United, at wells.....1 15
3,000 bbls, United, at wells.....1 15½
2,000 bbls, United, at wells.....1 17½
2,000 bbls, United, at wells.....1 18
2,000 bbls, Pennsylvania, at wells.....1 10
1,000 bbls, Pennsylvania, at wells.....1 12½
1,000 bbls, Karns, at wells.....1 03
3,000 bbls, Grant, at wells.....1 07½
8,000 bbls, immediate shipment.....1 02½
4,000 bbls, immediate shipment.....1 00

CRUDE.

In the refined market a sharp upward movement is reported with a corresponding advance of ½@¾c in the Philadelphia market. We quote at 10@10¼c for standard white on the cars.

New York—Refined is quoted at 12¼@12½c.

Philadelphia—Refined spot rules at 12¼@12½c.

OIL BARRELS

are steady and unchanged at $1 35 for city; $1 20@1 25 for country.

TITUSVILLE, January 12—The *Courier* says: The market closed very firm, and holders are not willing to sell oil under 125 per bbl. The striking of a new well on the Steele farm had very little effect on the market. Sales:

1,500 bbls, upper road.....1 35
800 bbls, upper road.....1 32½
1,000 bbls, upper road.....1 35
1,000 bbls, upper road.....1 40
1,000 bbls, Oil City.....1 35
1,500 bbls, Oil City.....1 32½
5,500 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells.....1 07½
2,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells.....1 10
2,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells.....1 10
6,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells.....1 12½
4,500 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells.....1 15
1,500 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells.....1 13½
1,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells.....1 10½
1,000 bbls, Parkers, United at wells.....1 10½
1,000 bbls, Parkers, Penna. at wells.....1 10
1,000 bbls, Parkers, Penna., at wells.....1 12½
3,000 bbls, Parkers, Karns, at wells.....1 05
3,000 bbls, Parkers, Grant, at wells.....1 07½
4,500 bbls, Parkers, immediate shipment.....1 02½
2,000 bbls, Parkers, immediate shipment.....1 00

NEW YORK, January 12, closing 11.—The petroleum trade is still limited, with the holders very firm in their views. Crude in bulk is quoted at 8@9c; refined 12½@12¾c; cases 17½@18c for shipment; city naphta 9@9½c; Philadelphia delivery—the sales include 2,000 bbls of refined, deliverable up to January 26th, at 12½c.

TITUSVILLE, January 12—Market firm, with sales in small lots at $1 35@1 40; buyers are cautious.

OIL CITY, January 12.—Market firm at $1 25@1 30.

TIDIOUTE, January 12.—Market very firm with higher sales at $1 02½.

BENNINGTON, January 12.—Market quiet and firm at $1 27½@1 30.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, January 12.—Market quiet and firm; sales ranging from $1 15@2 5.

PARKERS, January 12.—Market quiet; United, at wells, about $1 15; immediate shipment $1 25@1 30.

PHILADELPHIA, January 12.—Standard white W. W. Test 110@110½ deg. Citizens' new firm of Henry Clews & Co., $150,000; Bank of Smyrna, Delaware, $100,000. Among the unsecured creditors are Tootle & Maul, Omaha, $6,968; First National bank of Garrettsville, O., $4,000; Jamaica Co., Jamaica, L. I., $4,000; Huron, Mich., $10,976; Tuscarawas Valley bank, Newcomerstown, O., $15,207; A. & D. Adams, Milesburg, O., $8,000; Logan City bank, Mich., $6,276; Bank of Minneapolis, Minn., $1,776; Rush County bank, Rushville, Citizens' bank, Ashland, O., $4,462; Davis & Hoyne, Peoria, Ill., $6,955; Dutton & Williams, Eaton Rapids, Mich., $1,000; Bank of Milan, Ind., $1,000; O., $3,478; Farmers' bank of Berlin, $8,982; Bell, Bryant & Co., Ishpeming, Mich., $2,000; Amanda & Harmon, Clayton, Ohio, $12,775. The subscription to Alice Carey loses $120 in gold. The Republican Clothier loses $4,000 in gold, and the firm seems to have borrowed from Clew's private election fund $2,000. Among other creditors are the Minneapolis & Saint Cloud Rapids & Minnesota Railroad Company to the face value of $2,250,000.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 12, 1875.

FLO

THE
Pittsburgh Daily Commercial,
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
Now is the Time to Subscribe.

The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be

Fifteen Cents Per Week.

Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

CITY MATTERS.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 53, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., January 12, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath
7 A.M.	30.38	12	80	E.	Gentle	Fair.
2 P.M.	30.15	32	69	E.	Fresh	Fair.
9 P.M.	30.10	32	79	S. E.	Gentle	Foggy.

Mean barometer....30.18 | Highest thermom....34
Mean thermom.....27 | Lowest thermom.....12

The Jacobus & Nimick Company.

The stockholders of the Jacobus & Nimick Company yesterday elected the following directors for the ensuing year: Alex. Nimick, Alfred Patterson, W. W. Patrick, A. H. Miller, Samuel H. Jacobus.

Died From its Injuries.

The little child of Mrs. Hoffman, so shockingly burned at McDonald station, on Monday morning, by its clothes taking fire, died yesterday morning, quietly, and apparently free from pain. It recovered its conciousness but once, when it asked for a drink of water, and again lapsed into a seeming slumber.

Military.

At the annual election of non-commissioned officers of Knapp's Pennsylvania Battery the following gentlemen were elected to the positions named: Orderly Sergeant, E. Y. Breck; Quartermaster Sergeant, James C. Cochran; Sergeants, Ed. E. Phelps, John B. Graham, James H. Munden, Thomas Campbell; Corporals, F. E. Phillips, A. M. Woodworth, G.A. Reed, John McLain, John Greenwood, Park Wilson, John White, James S. Campbell. The selection of officers was subsequently approved by Capt. McGill.

Violations of the Sunday Law.

The Allegheny crusaders against violators of the Sunday law have commenced operations. The following persons have been returned before Alderman McHendry, of that city, for selling tobacco and cigars on Sunday: H. Lutz, 42 Cedar avenue; F. W. Kohne, 59 Cedar avenue; G. Wolfe, 70 Second street; Henry Hauck, 64 East street; E. Lidener, 178 Madison avenue; Wm. Eberle, corner North avenue and East street; Frederick Lucke, 117 East street, and Philip Wenkel, 134 East street. These parties are accused of selling tobacco and cigars. A similar information has been made against H. Gerst, of the Third ward, for disposing of liquor on Sunday and selling tobacco. C. T. Hinds is the main prosecutor in all the cases, and states that a great many more are about to be entered up against those who violate the Sunday laws.

Forbes District School Board.

The School Board of the Forbes district, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, met last evening for the purpose of organization. A temporary organization was had with Mr. John Wrigley in the chair and Mr. R. W. Roberts as Secretary. Messrs. Jacob Keebler and George W. Backofen were admitted to seats as members from the new district. A permanent organization was then made by the election of Enoch Normicutt, Esq., President, and Mr. Frank P. Case Secretary.

The Central Board having allowed this Board the sum of $325 30 for salaries for teachers during the past night school session, the amount was apportioned as follows:

Principal	$115 20
Two lady teachers, 65 nights each, $81 25.	162 50
One lady teacher, 38 nights	47 50
Total	$325 20

A number of bills were approved and the meeting adjourned.

PITTSBURGH PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Annual Reports of the Superintendent.

The annual report of City Superintendent Luckey for 1874, has been issued in neat pamphlet form from the printing house of A. A. Anderson & Son. Its statistics are the aggregate of the monthly reports that have been fully published. It shows that the total number of school teachers employed—males, fifty-six; females, 325; total, 382; and value of property, $1,904,500. During the twelve months ending September 1st, 1874, there were 21,609 pupils admitted to the schools; the average monthly attendance was 15,614, and the daily attendance was 12,873. The receipts from all sources for school purposes during the year were $704,791 98, of which $273,586 95 were expended in payment of salaries, $286,045 05 for special purposes, as the purchase of ground, building, rental and discharge of interest on bonded indebtedness; while $41,856 18 went to meet ordinary requirements. The cost per pupil, estimated on the daily average attendance, is $23 92. The building improvements in the Minerva district, Chas. Hancock and Morse districts are commended.

Prof. Jillson, Principal of the High School, reports that efforts have been made to make the studies more practical, both in the commercial and academical departments.

Mr. Luckey states that within the six years he has held office, there has been an increase of enrollment in city schools from 7,000 to 21,000, an increase of teachers from 130 to 380, and an increase in the value of property from $302,000 to $1,904,500.

GRAND LODGE OF A. O. U. W.

Annual Meeting Commenced Yesterday.

The Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Pennsylvania convened at the Germania Bank building yesterday morning. The Lodge was called to order at ten o'clock, Grand Master Workman C. B. Myers in the chair.

The representatives to the Grand Lodge handed in their credentials and were admitted. Committees on organization and to examine and report the result of the election for Grand Officers were appointed, after which the Lodge adjourned to meet at 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Lodge met at the hour appointed. The semi-annual report of the Grand Master Workman was read and referred to a special committee.

The report of the Grand Recorder, M. W. Sackett, was read and referred.

The committee to examine and report the result of the election for Grand Lodge officers made a report as follows: G. M. W., D. L. McMillan; G. G. F., Thomas Jones, G. O., J. H. Lenhart; G. Recorder, M. W. Sackett; G. Receiver, W. W. Logan; G. Guide, Jas. Petrie; G. Watch, E. G. Wright; Trustee, L. M. McNair. After the result of the election was announced, the Grand Master Workman elect and the Grand Recorder elect resigned their offices, and the Grand Lodge proceeded to hold an election to supply the vacancies. F. J. Keffer was elected Grand Master Workman and L. M. McNair Grand Recorder.

The Grand Lodge then proceeded to the installation of the officers elect, and afterward adjourned to meet at nine o'clock this morning. There are sixty-one lodges represented in the Grand Lodge.

THE PASSENGER RAILWAYS.

Reports of Business for 1874—Taxes Due the City.

Reports have been made to City Controller Snodgrass by Passenger Railway Companies as below, under ordinance of Councils:

CITIZENS RAILWAY.

Net profits of line $81,921 76, on which is assessed tax of 5 per cent.....$1,581 08
Number of cars run, 36, on which is a tax of $40 per car.....960 00
Amount due the city.....$2,541 08

PITTSBURGH AND BIRMINGHAM.

Net profits, $82,076 90, 2 per cent. tax.....$1 41 05
Number of cars run, 15, at $30.....450 00
Amount due the city.....$491 05

PITTSBURGH AND ORMSBY.

This line reports no profits, and of course no tax is levied in that direction.
Number of cars run, 11, at $20.....$220 00

ALLEGHENY RAILWAYS.

In lieu of a license on the cars run, the Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway pays to the city for the use of Sixth street, annually $200.

The Pleasant Valley Railway pays for use of streets $300.

The Oakland Railway tax is in litigation, none having been paid since 1861, and the Central Passenger Railway pays nothing.

RECAPITULATION.

Following is a recapitulation of the receipts to the treasury from passenger railways, for the past year:

Citizens	$2,541 08
Pittsburgh & Birmingham	491 05
Pittsburgh & Ormsby	220 00
Pittsburgh, Allegheny & Manchester	200 00
Pleasant Valley	300 00
Total	$3,752 13

EDUCATIONAL.

Meeting of the Central Board—Regular Monthly Reports—Interesting Statistics—Expenditures for Night Schools—The Proposed New School Law Condemned.

A Regular monthly meeting of the Central Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Messrs. Aughenbaugh, Caldwell, Case, Craig, Evans, Fleming, French, Harper, Perry, Kehew, Lazear, Lewis, Mason, Mitchell, McEwen, Pitcairn, Finnerty, Rankin, Shaw, Turney, Wilson and Nobbs, President.

The Secretary, Mr. Kehew, reported expenditures since last meeting, $27,007 00. The report was accepted.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Superintendent Luckey reported the condition of the schools for the month of December, as follows:

Teachers employed—Males, 56; females, 333.

Enrollment in day schools—Boys, 8,330; girls, 8,163.

Average attendance in day schools—Boys, 7,128; girls, 6,844.

Average attendance in evening schools—Boys, 1,068; girls, 222.

Teachers employed in evening schools—Males, 26; females, 34.

The report was accepted.

Mr. Turney, from the Auditing Committee, reported that they had audited the accounts of the Treasurer for the year ending June 24, 1874, and found the same correct. Accepted.

Mr. McEwen, from the Evening School Committee, reported the following apportionment of funds for payment of teachers during the last night session:

Sub-districts.		Sub-districts.	
Allen	$ 71 52	Monongahela	215 00
Bedford	300 00	Moorhead	$259 61
Bellefield, Oak-land	150 00	Morse	150 23
Birmingham	282 69	Mt. Albion	150 00
Boomfield, How-ard	115 38	Mt. Washington	173 07
Burgess	134 61	O'Hara	268 84
Forbes	325 30	Park	140 76
Franklin	205 38	Peebles	147 69
Grant	225 00	Ralston	358 54
Hiland	347 31	Riverside	214 61
Humboldt	259 61	Springfield	225 00
Knox	205 38	Soho, Oakland	227 69
Lawrence	341 54	South	190 00
Liberty	94 59	St. Clair	225 00
Luckey	150 00	Thad Stevens	259 61
Miner	150 00	St. Clair	259 61
Mechanics Evening School, Law'ce dist.		Washington	251 53
		Wickersham	204 35
Total	$7,382 49		

The report was accepted.

The report of the Principal of the High School, as already published, was presented and accepted.

THE FINANCES.

Mr. Rankin, from the Finance Committee, reported that there was a balance of $120,840 44 in the Treasury, January 11th, 1875. The committee finds a balance of $193 03 still due the Board from William Mays, late collector for the Eleventh ward, 1869, and in the event of failure of collection it was stated that a settlement had been made with the late depository, the Tenth ward bank, and that the balance due the Board was refunded. The finance committee supposed that the settlement was satisfactory to the bank, and authorized the Secretary to make a draft for that amount. The draft did so, but the draft was not paid, and a committee from the bank waited upon the Finance Committee of this Board, and gave as a reason for the non-payment that they had been advised that they were entitled to a commission of one per cent. for handling the funds. As the bank seemed determined to test this question, they made a proposition to them that a case be made and presented to court to test the question, it being a question of law. To this proposition we have received no definite reply.

Considerable discussion took place on the subject.

Mr. Harper moved that the Finance Committee be instructed to proceed at law against the bank if within, ten days, they do not accede to the proposition.

Mr. Lazear, from the Auditing Committee, presented the resignation of Miss Maggie E. Fitzsimmons, teacher of free hand drawing. Also, the application of Miss Rosa Bailey for the vacancy, together with recommendations as to her ability as such teacher. The committee recommend her election.

The resignation was accepted, and, on motion, Miss Baeiz was elected to fill the vacancy.

TRAINING SCHOOLS.

Mr. Pitcairn presented the following: Your committee on Teachers and Salaries respectfully report that they have had under consideration the question of establishing training schools in which graduating classes of the city normal school could receive instruction in the practical work of the school room before obtaining the diploma of the institution, which, according to section 16 of the city school law, is equivalent to a professional certificate. After duly considering the subject the following resolutions are presented for adoption.

Resolved, That we recommend the establishment of two training or model schools, one in the Liberty district, (Twentieth ward), and one in the Grant district (Fifteenth ward).

Owing to the necessity which exists for giving the pupils of the graduating class some practical knowledge in the actual work of the school room, your committee have taken the responsibility of directing that the first named school be opened on the first Monday of January, and we would respectfully request that our action in this be approved by you, and further, that you approve of the recommendation of your committee for the opening of the second school in the Grant district.

Your committee have also had before them the application of the Mt. Albion sub-district for an additional primary teacher, and have granted the same.

The report was accepted, the recommendations adopted and the resolution adopted.

The report of the Committee on Printing, covering certain bills, was presented and accepted.

Mr. Evans made application for an additional teacher in the Bedford schools. Referred.

Mr. Mason asked for an additional teacher in the Franklin schools. Referred.

THE PROPOSED SCHOOL LAW.

Mr. McEwen offered the following:

WHEREAS we have learned that certain changes are proposed in the present school law of Pennsylvania, which if approved by our Legislature will, in our opinion do great injury to our school of the State, therefore

Resolved, that this Board earnestly protest against any change in the present school law which will take from the people the control of their schools, or in any way tend to centralize power in the hands of the few.

Mr. Case moved the adoption of the resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Pitcairn.

Mr. Harper in a few remarks advocated delay until the proposed bill may be more fully considered. He held that changes in the school law were very necessary. It should be uniform all over the State, while as it is now as between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh there were the greatest differences. The bill contained imporant features, and should be considered carefully. It could not be passed by the Legislature within a month and Mr. Harper therefore moved that action be delayed, and that a committee of five be appointed to consider and report upon the matter at next meeting.

Mr. McEwen held that there should be no delay. The good features of the proposed law are so overcome by bad provisions that it should not be passed. In a word, proposes to centralize power—to place the whole running of the public schools in the hands of a few men—with no restrictions.

Mr. Craig urged delay, and said the matter should be examined thoroughly. It was intended to have a uniform public school law. Many changes were needed, particularly in Philadelphia, to improve their schools. Here, in Pittsburgh we are, in better shape, but certainly none can say that our law is perfect, and that no changes for the better can be made.

The amendment of Mr. Harper was defeated by a decided vote, and the preamble and resolution was then adopted with but few dissenting votes.

Adjourned.

Relief of the Poor.

The Allegheny Ladies' Relief Society acknowledges the receipt of $163 75, from St. Andrew's church, Pittsburgh, being one-half of the Thanksgiving collection; also, twenty dollars from Mrs. Juliet G. English. An earnest appeal is made in behalf of this society to the friends of God's poor. Never in the experience of the society have their visitors found so many worthy persons needing aid, and although the long-tried friends of the society have continued their generous support, the funds applied are insufficient to relieve the many pressing cases of need which are found by the faithful visitors. This society has been in existence over twenty-six years. Its principle is to give away none of the funds entrusted to it without first visiting the applicant and being satisfied of the worthiness and necessity of the case, and to visit at once every applicant for relief, and every case of suffering in any way brought to their attention. Donations of money, clothing, groceries, dry goods, shoes, or food, can be left with Miss Herron, corner of Union and Montgomery avenues; Mrs. R. S. Hays, Stockton avenue; Mrs. F. R. Brunot, corner of Union and Stockton avenues.

"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."—Matthew, xxv., 40.

Odd Fellows' Hall Dedication.

The new hall of Occidental Lodge, No. 720 I. O. of O. F. of Beaver, Pennsylvania, was publicly dedicated with the usual ceremonies, on Monday evening last.

Something less than a year since the hall of the lodge was destroyed by fire, with all the furniture and fixtures of the lodge, but, nothing daunted, they, in connection with the lodge of Free Masons there, have rebuilt and now occupy the second story of a fine brick block, the lower rooms being rented as stores.

The hall was filled with gentlemen and ladies on the night of the dedication.

Mr. McKane, of New Brighton, presided. Most excellent music was rendered by Professor Phillis and the choir of the Methodist Episcopal church. Addresses were delivered by Rev. M. B. Sloan, J. F. Dravo and several others. The hall is a large and beautiful one, and reflects credit upon the lodge and the town.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Important Meeting Yesterday—The Association Regularly Organized—Memorial to the Legislature for a Pipe Line Law—Resolution in Favor of Ohio River Improvement and Aid to Trans-Continental Railways, &c., &c.

The Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce held a meeting yesterday afternoon at two o'clock, for the purpose of adopting a charter and constitution. President Howe being absent, Mr. John F. Dravo, one of Vice Presidents, was called to the chair.

The Secretary, Mr. Joseph D. Weeks, read the charter adopted at a former meeting, and which was published at the time. The provision was added to the charter, that the Board of Directors shall have full power to make such by-laws and rules, from time to time as may be necessary for the government of the Association, provided that the same are not inconsistent with, and are subordinate to the act of Assembly known as the "Wallace law," the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth and the Constitution of the United States. The charter was adopted.

The Secretary next read the report of the Committee on Constitution and By-laws, which report was also adopted.

MEMORIAL TO THE LEGISLATURE.

The following report of a sub-committee of the Board of Directors, which was adopted by the Board, was presented and read by the Secretary:

Memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh, to the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania:

We beg to present to your consideration a subject that has come to be of vital importance to the manufacturing interests of Pennsylvania, and respectfully request you to furnish us the relief which we ask at your hands. We need not remind you that though hardly fifteen years old the petroleum interests of our country has grown to be among the largest of its varied industries. At home it has given employment to thousands, and created a business that has added largely to our wealth and revenues. its influence on our foreign commerce has kept pace with its development at home. It has kept a large tonnage constantly employed, and has seemed to give us the balance of trade, which was at one time so largely against us. In evidence of this, we may state that the value of mineral oil and its products exported from this country for the year ending December 31, 1873, was $45,924,880, of which amount all but $2,665,171 was refined or manufactured.

Though our State produces nearly all the crude oil, we have seen with regret and alarm that the enormous business of refining and manufacturing, which should be done in our own Commonwealth, where the crude product originates, is being taken to the large cities of other States. We hazard nothing in asserting that not one-fourth of this business is done in Pennsylvania. The great falling off may be shown by instancing Pittsburgh. In 1867 there were within immediate vicinity of Pittsburgh fifty-eight refineries, fifty-one being in operation. In addition to these, 28 had been at one time in operation, but not in 1867 discontinued. In 1870 this number had fallen to 43, 36 of which were in operation. At the present time (January, 1875) there are but 27.

It is the consideration of such facts as these that prompts us to appeal to you. Largely interested as we are in the business prosperity of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania, we cannot be unmindful of them. Especially in this financial crisis, the condition of our country, with industry prostrate and thousands unemployed, we desire to retain among us and to foster and develop this industry as far as possible, as a means of restoring prosperity to our State.

It is in a great measure to the excessive cost of transporting crude oil from the oil regions to our city, that we attribute this great decline in the business of refining and manufacturing, and we believe that you have the power to furnish us the relief from what has become so burdensome to us, and so destructive to our best interests.

We therefore pray you to so supplement and amend the general corporative act approved the 24th day of April, 1874, as to extend its provisions, in accordance with the accompanying memorandum, to the construction of pipe lines for conveying oil and natural gas. We believe that this would give us the relief needed, and serve not only to retain among us that portion of those industries remaining, but that it would invite new capital and the return of much that has been taken to the cities of our neighbors. We therefore, specifully, but earnestly, urge upon your honorable bodies the passage of such an act as is above referred to.

The memorial was unanimously adopted, and the Secretary was instructed to forward a copy of the same to State Senator Newmyer, at Harrisburg.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The following was read by the Secretary:

Resolved, That this Chamber of Commerce heartily indorse the proceedings and resolutions of the citizens' meeting held in Lafayette Hall, on the 6th inst., in favor of the improvement of the Ohio river and the National indorsement of trans-continental lines of railroad, and we urgently request our Legislature, now in session, to take such action as will command these great measures to the immediate attention of Congress.

Mr. R. W. Piers, of Piers, Daniels & Co., objected to any indorsement of the doctrine of railway subsidies. So far as it referred to the improvement of the Ohio, the resolution met his hearty approbation. He thought the only feature objectionable was the word in the preamble, "aid."

Mr. James I. Bennett said the resolution did not contemplate the granting of railroad subsidies by the National Government. The government was asked to aid in the completion of certain great lines of railway, but in granting such aid the government would be the loser by the loss. The speaker went on to set forth, briefly, the many advantages which must accrue to the people and the country by the completion of those railroads.

The question on the adoption of the resolution was carried almost unanimously, the Chair declaring that there was but "one solitary no."

ARRANGEMENTS FOR MARKET REPORTS.

The Secretary stated that arrangements had been made with the telegraph companies for six wires to communicate with the rooms of the association; that eight daily reports of the condition of all the leading markets of the country would be received, together with the stage of water in our rivers, and such other information as will be of interest to the members, all of which will be bulletined at the rooms.

Major Frew moved that the Secretary be instructed to forward copies of a report of this meeting to our representatives in the State Legislature and Congress. Carried.

The Chamber then adjourned to meet on Tuesday, 26th inst., at eleven o'clock.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Andrew Lyons, of this city, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself. Referred to Register Harper.

John H. Weare and Nathaniel Weare, partners as Weare Bros., bankrupts, Butler county. Petitions for discharge presented and order made for their examination before Register Shafer.

John Martin, bankrupt, Waynesburg. It appearing to the Court that the bankrupt has in all things conformed to his duty under the act, it is ordered, that he be, and he is hereby discharged from all his debts, except such as are by said act excepted.

W. S. Colwell, bankrupt, Allegheny. Register's report on the petition of the Enterprise Savings Bank for payment of judgment "confirmed absolute," and the Register's fee for said report taxed in usual form.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

Wm. Shuppe *et al.* vs. Jacob Henrici, trustee of the Harmony Society. Argument upon a bill for an alleged infringement of a patent oil well casing. George Harding, Esq., of Philadelphia, and Messrs. Wier and Gibson of Pittsburgh, appear for the plaintiffs, and Henry Baldwin, Jr., of Philadelphia, and C. S. Fetterman, of Pittsburgh, for the defendants. Decision reserved.

In the case of E. A. L. Roberts vs. Peck & McKenna, in which the plaintiff charged an infringement of a patent reissued for the manufacture of oil well torpedoes, and which was argued some time since, the Court rendered a decision refusing to grant a preliminary injunction.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

Charlotte Ziegler vs. J. B. Ziegler. Decree in divorce filed.

Arsenal Bank vs. Jake Hill; action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $624 23.

James H. Williams, for use, vs. Joseph G. Pollock et al. Verdict for plaintiff for $350 42.

A. M. Pollock vs. J. W. Craig; action for medical services. Verdict for plaintiff for $10 40.

James McCarney vs. Louis Berkowitz. Verdict for plaintiff for $193 26.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Mary Ann Blair vs. W. H. McClelland, action to recover damages for the loss of an eye, the jury found for the plaintiff the sum of $3,858.

Edward Manly vs. King, Reed & Co., publishers of the *Gazette*. Action to recover damages for an alleged libel. The plaintiff in this case complained that he had been damaged by the publication of the statement that he was the keeper of a bawdy house. The testimony did not sustain this allegation, but it was shown that the plaintiff did not possess a good character—such a character as would be seriously damaged by the statement complained of. The jury, under charge of the Court, found for the defendants.

John Birmingham vs. Wm. J. Kountz; an action to recover on two bonds. On trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

The entire day was spent in the trial of John Pishkey, charged with seduction, on oath of Bertha Fairman. The jury is out.

Charles W. Ayers, the colored man who was indicted for assaulting a young lady in the East End with intent to commit rape, was convicted and remained for sentence.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH WARD.

The Kelly Equity Case—The Master Finds the Ordinance Void—Finding of the Facts, etc.

Some days ago we reported the argument of counsel, before the Master, J. M. Stoner, Esq., in the case of James Kelly vs. The City of Pittsburgh, being a proceeding in equity to restrain the city from exercising municipal authority over the territory known as the Thirty-seventh ward, on the ground that the petition for annexation did not contain the requisite number of names, and that the passage of the ordinance was collusive and fraudulent. There were several questions raised; but the main point was, whether the affidavit accompanying the petition, setting forth that the signers were taxable inhabitants, and constituted three-fifths of the taxables of the district, was not a judicial finding of the facts, and conclusive as to the jurisdiction of Councils. The Master finds that it was not, and that hence the ordinance was void, as three-fifths had not signed the petition. As to the facts, he finds that the petition and affidavit were presented in good faith, and that the action of Councils and their committees was also in good faith, and was neither fraudulent nor collusive, as alleged in complainant's bill.

Mr. Stoner's report is quite lengthy, and has been prepared with much care, all the collateral questions of law having been fully considered and passed upon, such as the form of remedy, the point as to whether women are "taxables," etc. The main point of law is decided against the city, but all matters of fact submitted by the city are found in its favor. Following are

THE FINDINGS.

The Master finds that the affidavit of Henry Swift was not to be treated in these proceedings as a judicial finding of the facts alleged in it; that the petition to Councils was not a compliance with the act, and did not confer jurisdiction on them, and that the ordinance passed in pursuance thereof is null and void.

The following special findings of facts are submitted by request of counsel.

1. That on December 9, 1872, a petition was presented to the Councils for the admission of a portion of Wilkins township into the city, accompanied by the affidavit of Henry Swift, a reputable citizens that that the persons signing the same were taxable inhabitants, and constituted, as he verily believed, three-fifths of all the taxable inhabitants of the district.

2. That said affidavit was made by said Swift, after comparison of said petition with the tax duplicate of the township and after consultation with certain persons, whom he believed to be well informed citizens of the district, and was made in good faith and in full belief that the facts set forth were true.

3. That said petition was referred by Councils to the City Attorney, who advised that it was regular in form.

4. That Councils afterward referred it to a committee to ascertain the fact whether said petition was signed by three-fifths of the taxable inhabitants of the district, which committee, from the immediate vicinity of Pittsburgh fifty-eight refineries, fifty-one being in operation. In addition to these, 28 had been at one time in operation, but not in 1867 discontinued. In 1870 this number had fallen to 43, 36 of which were in operation. At the present time (January, 1875) there are but 27.

It is the consideration of such facts as these that prompts us to appeal to you. Largely interested as we are in the business prosperity of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania, we cannot be unmindful of them. Especially in this financial crisis, the condition of our country, with industry prostrate and thousands unemployed, we desire to retain among us and to foster and develop this industry as far as possible, as a means of restoring prosperity to our State.

It is in a great measure to the excessive cost of transporting crude oil from the oil regions to our city, that we attribute this great decline in the business of refining and manufacturing, and we believe that you have the power to furnish us the relief from what has become so burdensome to us, and so destructive to our best interests.

We therefore pray you to so supplement and amend the general corporative act approved the 24th day of April, 1874, as to extend its provisions, in accordance with the accompanying memorandum, to the construction of pipe lines for conveying oil and natural gas. We believe that this would give us the relief needed, and serve not only to retain among us that portion of those industries remaining, but that it would invite new capital and the return of much that has been taken to the cities of our neighbors. We therefore, specifully, but earnestly, urge upon your honorable bodies the passage of such an act as is above referred to.

The memorial was unanimously adopted, and the Secretary was instructed to forward a copy of the same to State Senator Newmyer, at Harrisburg.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The following was read by the Secretary:

Resolved, That this Chamber of Commerce heartily indorse the proceedings and resolutions of the citizens' meeting held in Lafayette Hall, on the 6th inst., in favor of the improvement of the Ohio river and the National indorsement of trans-continental lines of railroad, and we urgently request our Legislature, now in session, to take such action as will command these great measures to the immediate attention of Congress.

Mr. R. W. Piers, of Piers, Daniels & Co., objected to any indorsement of the doctrine of railway subsidies. So far as it referred to the improvement of the Ohio, the resolution met his hearty approbation. He thought the only feature objectionable was the word in the preamble, "aid."

Mr. James I. Bennett said the resolution did not contemplate the granting of railroad subsidies by the National Government. The government was asked to aid in the completion of certain great lines of railway, but in granting such aid the government would be the loser by the loss. The speaker went on to set forth, briefly, the many advantages which must accrue to the people and the country by the completion of those railroads.

The question on the adoption of the resolution was carried almost unanimously, the Chair declaring that there was but "one solitary no."

ARRANGEMENTS FOR MARKET REPORTS.

The Secretary stated that arrangements had been made with the telegraph companies for six wires to communicate with the rooms of the association; that eight daily reports of the condition of all the leading markets of the country would be received, together with the stage of water in our rivers, and such other information as will be of interest to the members, all of which will be bulletined at the rooms.

Major Frew moved that the Secretary be instructed to forward copies of a report of this meeting to our representatives in the State Legislature and Congress. Carried.

The Chamber then adjourned to meet on Tuesday, 26th inst., at eleven o'clock.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Andrew Lyons, of this city, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself. Referred to Register Harper.

John H. Weare and Nathaniel Weare, partners as Weare Bros., bankrupts, Butler county. Petitions for discharge presented and order made for their examination before Register Shafer.

John Martin, bankrupt, Waynesburg. It appearing to the Court that the bankrupt has in all things conformed to his duty under the act, it is ordered, that he be, and he is hereby discharged from all his debts, except such as are by said act excepted.

W. S. Colwell, bankrupt, Allegheny. Register's report on the petition of the Enterprise Savings Bank for payment of judgment "confirmed absolute," and the Register's fee for said report taxed in usual form.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

Wm. Shuppe *et al.* vs. Jacob Henrici, trustee of the Harmony Society. Argument upon a bill for an alleged infringement of a patent oil well casing. George Harding, Esq., of Philadelphia, and Messrs. Wier and Gibson of Pittsburgh, appear for the plaintiffs, and Henry Baldwin, Jr., of Philadelphia, and C. S. Fetterman, of Pittsburgh, for the defendants. Decision reserved.

In the case of E. A. L. Roberts vs. Peck & McKenna, in which the plaintiff charged an infringement of a patent reissued for the manufacture of oil well torpedoes, and which was argued some time since, the Court rendered a decision refusing to grant a preliminary injunction.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

Charlotte Ziegler vs. J. B. Ziegler. Decree in divorce filed.

Arsenal Bank vs. Jake Hill; action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $624 23.

James H. Williams, for use, vs. Joseph G. Pollock et al. Verdict for plaintiff for $350 42.

A. M. Pollock vs. J. W. Craig; action for medical services. Verdict for plaintiff for $10 40.

James McCarney vs. Louis Berkowitz. Verdict for plaintiff for $193 26.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Mary Ann Blair vs. W. H. McClelland, action to recover damages for the loss of an eye, the jury found for the plaintiff the sum of $3,858.

Edward Manly vs. King, Reed & Co., publishers of the *Gazette*. Action to recover damages for an alleged libel. The plaintiff in this case complained that he had been damaged by the publication of the statement that he was the keeper of a bawdy house. The testimony did not sustain this allegation, but it was shown that the plaintiff did not possess a good character—such a character as would be seriously damaged by the statement complained of. The jury, under charge of the Court, found for the defendants.

John Birmingham vs. Wm. J. Kountz; an action to recover on two bonds. On trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

The entire day was spent in the trial of John Pishkey, charged with seduction, on oath of Bertha Fairman. The jury is out.

Charles W. Ayers, the colored man who was indicted for assaulting a young lady in the East End with intent to commit rape, was convicted and remained for sentence.

OUR BANKS.

Directors Elected Yesterday.

The stockholders of quite a number of our banking institutions yesterday chose directors for the ensuing year. The results are given below:

PITTSBURGH.

FIRST NATIONAL.—Jas. Laughlin, Wm. K. Nimick, Alex. Speer, Jacob Painter, John Wilson, Robert S. Hays, Thomas Wightman, Wm. H. Ewing, James S. McCord.

THIRD NATIONAL.—Wm. E. Schmertz, Louis Morgansterrn, Chas. Meyran, A. Klieber, George D. McGrew, Peter Keil, Thos. M. Carnegie, John Daub, Chas. F. Wells.

FOURTH NATIONAL.—Thos. Donnelly, Thos. Smith, James M. Bailey, N. J. Bigeley, John M. Horner, D. H. Toomy, Wm. W. McGregor, S. C. McCandless, N. P. Sawyer.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.—Alexander Bradley, William Vankirk, John Dunlap, John F. Dravo, Wm. H. Brown, W. D. Wood, Oliver P. Scaife, John C. Risher, Sullivan Johnson.

GERMAN NATIONAL.—A. Groetzinger, Joseph Lang, John F. Havekotte, Paul Hugus, E. H. Myers, Christian Siebert, Peter Habermann, Wm. F. Lang, Anthony Meyer.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL.—J. W. Cook, R. W. Mackey, D. R. Galway, R. F. Smyth, Jno. Caldwell, B. H. Rubie, W. H. Shoenberger, W. B. Hays, Jr., Joshua Rhodes.

FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL.—Wm. Walker, President. Directors—John McDevitt, Joseph Walton, Jacob Painter, D. Hostetter, Jas. Marshall, Chas. Arbuckle.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.—Alfred Patterson, William Reed, William H. Brown, Allen Kirkpatrick, Daniel R. Davidson, R. H. Palmer, S. B. W. Gill, William Pickersgill, Jr.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL.—R. H. Hartley, Isaac Jones, Wilson Cunningham, William Rea, David A. Stewart, John Scott, William Coleman, Stewart McKee, Henry B. Hays.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL.—John H. Shoenberger, David McCandless, Harvey Childs, Mark W. Watson, Thomas M. Howe, Benjamin Bakewell, Jr., William Means, Frank S. Bissel, John H. Dalzell, Calvin Wells, Charles H. Zug, C. B. Herron, James P. Hanna.

CITY NATIONAL.—D. Ihmsen, Terrence Campbell, Thos. Rourke, Thomas Barnes, A. Siefferth, James Phelan, P. Kane, Charles Maginn, J. S. Adams, James Callery, H. A. Freyvogel, P. LeGouillon, Jas. Curran.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL.—John W. Chalfant, Benj. F. Jones, George W. Hallman, Barclay Preston, J. Neesley McCullough, Augustus E. W. Painter, James I. Bennett, Richard C. Gray, David Richey, Charles J. Clarke, Algernon S. M. Morgan.

UNION NATIONAL.—J. R. McCune, John Wilson, William Barker, Jr., A. G. Cubbage, J. C. Lappe, Charles Atwell, Jared M. Brush, Joseph Horne, Addison Lysle.

PITTSBURGH SAVINGS BANK.—J. T. Stockdale, W. J. Kountz, W. W. Ackley, J. H. Lippincott, Owen Morgan, I. C. Pershing, Jno. L. Rhoads, Chas. Maginn, Conrad Lysle.

MASONIC DEPOSIT SAVINGS BANK.—C. W. Batchelor, G. C. Shidle, Wm. Scott, W. F. Lang, Ralph Bagaley, J. J. Lawrence, A. French, Robert Pitcairn, John Chislett, Alfred Slack, Dr. A. H. Gross, J. L. Piper, C. L. Goehring.

ARTIZANS DEPOSIT.—William H. Smith, James P. Barr, John Dunlap, Jas. H. Painter, F. W. Hutchinson, James McGinnis, W. H. Mechling, Jos. T. Colvin, W. S. Watson, Wm. H. Smith, President; J. F. Stark, Cashier.

DUQUESNE.—W. G. Johnston, President; W. Douglas, Vice President; A. H. Patterson, Cashier.

IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK.—Richard Hays, James Herdman, And. D. Smith, H. Irwin, Alex. M. Byers, Benj. Singerly, Daniel Kaine, Samuel Kaine, S. W. Speer, James Richey, James E. Schwartz, Danl. Ewer, Samuel Lindsay, Jr.

CITIZENS' NATIONAL.—Geo. A. Berry, Wm. S. Bissell, Joseph Dilworth, B. L. Fahnestock, Joseph Flaccus, Alex. McCreary, Frank Rahm, Alex. Reynolds, John S. Willock.

SECOND NATIONAL.—Geo. S. Head, Wm. Cooper, G. N. Hoffman, George E. Wyman, James P. Brewer, John Hays, John Heath, Franklin Osburn, George H. Dauler.

MONONGAHELA SAVINGS.—Henry A. Warner, W. M. Lyon, W. Douglass, John Murray, Chas. Rea, Jillson Avet, A. W. Stouffer, Samuel Harper, Jacob Wilbert, B. Frank Weyman, James M. Bailey.

ALLEGHENY.

FIRST NATIONAL.—T. H. Nevin, C. C. Boyle, Arthur Hobson, John